HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,850—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nanton	21st Nov.
BI. PENINSULAR	4227	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	3784	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
BI. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nanton	19th "
BI. COROMANDEL	4635	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
BI. ORIENTAL	3784	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3987	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeve	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3987	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeve	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 100

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Hellen	4,301	950	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,275	300	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 130

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS	BACQUEHEM...G. Costanzo	4,402 350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 7, 1896.

DES MARITIMES.

STEAMERS.
French Government
RSEILLES, DIRECT,
& PORT SAID.

ains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
	28th Nov. 1896.
	26th Dec.
	23rd Jan. 1897.
	20th Feb. "
	20th Mar. "
	17th April "

O, SINGAPORE,
IN, CHINA,
HALIA.

Tons.	To sail on or about
4,074	17th Dec.

res thereafter.
ip at Colombo.
ier will convey Passengers,
ain Etienne, WILL LEAVE
nd PERSIAN GULF, on or
TO MARSEILLES for four,
livered at specially REDUCED
e issued, including Railway
ion.
ly to
P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

YUSEN KAISHA
STEAMSHIP Co.
IDZUMI MARU," Capt.
rrow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for
OHN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and
N, on or about the 23rd instant.
ge apply to
T. YATSUI,
Manager.
ings, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 26th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about 28th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

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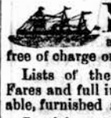
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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Mrs. Hungerford's A Lonely Girl	2	0
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Harding's Jack Stapleton	2	0
Horsley's Stonewall's Scout	2	0
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Cobbett's Man on the March	2	0
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MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 26 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

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The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in a general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

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ROLLER SKATING RINK.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
FROM 8-30 to 11-30.
ONE RUPEE.
ADMISSION USUAL.
SKATES
MORNING SESSIONS, FROM 7 TO 9.
FOR GENTLEMEN, 10 TO 12.
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FROM 5 TO 7 P. M.
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FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
FROM 2-30 TO 4-30.
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BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD,
Ladies free, including Skates.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH,
RACE NIGHT.
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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
NOTICE.
THE STARTING MACHINE will be put up for practice every SATURDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from 7 to 9 A.M. in the morning and 4 to 6-30 P.M., in the evening, at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi.
By Order,
PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Asst. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
20th November, 1896.

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ARTISTIC AND OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES FROM FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
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SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY,
INDIA AND CEYLON.
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VIA THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY AND TUTICORIN.
DAILY.—(Sundays excepted).

MADRAS (Egmore)	Dep.	18 15 a
Arkonam	"	13 0
Vellore	"	13 44
Mysore	"	22 25 b
Bangalore	"	7 40 b
Salem	"	18 41
Calicut	"	8 10 b
Mettupalaiyam	"	13 25 b
Coimbatore	"	14 48 b
ERODE	"	23 30
Caddalore (Near Town)	"	0 6
Negapatam	"	1 35
Trichinopoly Junction	"	6 5
Madura	"	11 10
TUTICORIN	Arr.	16 5
Tuticorin	Dep.	17 0
COLOMBO About	Arr.	8 0

a Madras Passengers dine at Chingleput and breakfast at Madura.
b Mysore and Bangalore passengers dine at Salem and Calicut, Mettupalaiyam and Coimbatore passengers at Erode, Breakfast at Madura.
Note.—Dinner and Breakfast tickets may be obtained at Principal Stations.
The journey from Madras to Colombo occupies about 38 hours, the Sea Journey is nearly 18 hours.
Through First, Second and Third Class Tickets are issued from Principal Stations on the South Indian Railway to Colombo; the Fares from Madras are as follows:—

First Class	Rs. 48-11-6
Second Class	" 19-12-6
Third Class	" 7-14-6

These charges include Train Fare, Government Jetty dues, Launch at Tuticorin and Steamer Passage. The First and Second Class Fares include diet on board the Steamer.
A Special Free Allowance of Luggage is granted on through Tickets, viz.: 4 maunds in Second-class, 2 maunds; Third-class, 28 seers.
Colombo is a very convenient Port for Passengers between India and Europe. The Straits Settlements, Japan, China, and Australia; Steamers of the Principal Lines arrive and depart almost daily.
The "Katoria" has been specially placed on the Tuticorin and Ceylon Service for the convenience of passengers using this route and will sail from Tuticorin on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. She has splendid Saloon accommodation, is 1,193 tons, and 151 horse-power.
For further particulars, &c., apply to the Traffic Manager Trichinopoly, or the Assistant Traffic Manager, Madras.
A. D. G. SHELLY, CAPTAIN, R.E., Agent.
Trichinopoly, 2nd November, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
No. 573 OF 1896.
In the Matter of SAKALCHAND VUNDRAWAN, SURCHAND LOWJI and MAGANLAL LAKMICHUND, trading together under the style of GOVINDRAM PARBHUDAS; adjudged Insolvents.
WHEREAS the Joint Petition of PARBHUDAS SURCHAND, and BHAICHAND SURCHAND trading together under the style of PARBHUDAS SURCHAND, the Petitioning Creditors of a abovenamed Insolvents was filed in this Honourable Court on the 2nd day of November 1896, against the said Sakalchand Vundrawan, Surchand Lowji and Maganlal Lakmichand have been duly adjudged to have committed and act of Insolvency within the provisions of Section nine of the Act Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this twentieth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Six.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office,
Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of November, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
WANTED for the Love Grove Sewage Pumping Station a first-class Certificated ENGINEER, from the 1st December, 1896. Applicants with previous experience in Pumping Machinery and a thorough knowledge of practical fitting will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250 with quarters. Applications to be made to the Undersigned, on or before the 25th November, 1896.
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd November, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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By Order,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.
SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, 10th December, 1896, for Providing and Laying complete Supply, Sewage, Drainage with Fittings and Surface Water to the New B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrative Offices.
All information in connexion with the drawings and specification may be obtained on application to F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his office, in Green Street Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1896.
Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office upon payment of Rs. 10.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1896.

WANTED.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
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UPPER and LOWER SUBORDINATES for employment on Famine Works. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80, respectively, according to qualifications. Travelling allowance in accordance with the rules of the Department. Apply to the Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, stating qualifications and submitting testimonials.

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Apply sending Copies of Certificates to the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1896, for the purchase of 60 lots of Machinery, Tools, Wells, Girders, Bridges and Railway Material, and which are now ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.
Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay.
3rd November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November for the purchase of any number out of 48 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 1,350 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, where it may be inspected.
Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay.
3rd November, 1896.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES. WITH INDEX.
THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.
The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.
The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.
Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.
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EVERY Man suffering from Nervous Debility, Brain Fag, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, should read the new Edition of my Treatise, which thoroughly explains how to successfully treat the most obstinate cases in young and old men. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope by
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Worms. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sore on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As a Tonic it is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the first of both is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than Clarke's Blood Mixture," which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from "Jonathan," a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EGGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"55 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure, in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietor, H. J. CLARKE, late Lyncker, Dyer and Colourist to the Queen, Colour Company, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Dr. Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, as base imitations are sometimes palmed off on the unwary by unprincipled vendors, who make use of the words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Remedy," "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," &c. Bottles are engraved on the Government Stamp with the words "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," which are a necessary WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
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THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.
"PITCHER" WATER.
A BOON TO WOMEN.
"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.
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THE VERY BEST TEXTURES.
PITAMBARPOTE. LAICHIPOTE. CHINYAPOTE.
With or without PACHA. Length 9½ cubits.
THREE UNIVERSAL QUALITIES:
THIN Rs. 25 to 200 MEDIUM Rs. 210 to Rs. 500 AND FINE Rs. 550 to 900
Fuldar (flowered) Adibel (Diagonals) and Dharidar (Striped)
VARIETY OF COLORS:
Orange (Narangi.) Crimson (Kusy.) Pink (Gulaby.) Yellow (Pils.) Golden Yellow (Sonzard.) Green (Sabaz.) Azure Blue (Phiroza.) Dark Green (Syah Sabz.) Red & Blue (Mour Kanthy.) Blue (Nila.) Purple (Baigany.) Almond color (Badamy.) Dark Brown (Surmay.) Sea Blue (Asmany.)
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BAHADUR CIGARS.
LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.
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What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite
"BAHADUR"
Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF LADIES SHOES FOR WALKING AND EVENING WEAR
BEST LONDON MAKE ONLY.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—to often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by DR. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should peruse, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Rather and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the ULTIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for First Purchase.
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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£350,000
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The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.
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are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 11-18m. Low water, 5-46m., 5-22a.
Fifth Criminal Session, 10 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 6th inst., due to arrive, 3 p.m.
Fort Press Company, Colaba, 3 p.m.
Opening of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer new Rifle Range, Ghaut Cooper.
B. B. C. I. Parade, Breach Candy.
B. V. R. Commanding Officers' Parade.
Aryan Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 3-30 p.m.
Evening party, by the Persian Consul-General, at "Dilkhoosh," Grant Road, 9 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h., 12m. Sun sets, 5h., 21m. High water, 0-23m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-23m., 5-54a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunje entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers H. Bolckow, Orient, and Ponani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kapurthala entered the dock on Thursday.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. A. Richardson, Ph. D., F. C. S., in English, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. Subject: "The Nature of Fire," with experimental illustrations.

LECTURE.—Mr. Gopinath K. Kantak will deliver a lecture in English, at a meeting of the Rai Vidyadayini Sabha, in Mr. Wagle's bungalow, Kandewadi, to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m., on "Famine and Scarcity." The lecture is open to the public.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The ninth annual gathering of the Maratha Aikya-itchu Sabha will take place, to-morrow (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m., at Madhav Baugh, when prizes are to be given to some deserving Marathi-learning boys and girls of the backward classes. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE FUSILIERS' BAND.—We are glad to be able to announce that, in compliance with the request conveyed in this column, Colonel Cooper, Commanding the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has consented to the Band of the Regiment playing on the Esplanade Bandstand, and a programme will be arranged for one evening next week.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE RINK.—A fancy dress ball and carnival was held, last night, at the Palace Roller Skating Rink, and it proved a success. A large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the carnival, after which dancing commenced, which was kept up until a late hour. We will give a detailed report in our next issue.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 20th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay as follows, viz., as 3 half annas per rupee.—Mails for Singapore, Honkong, and Japan per extra s. s. Idzumi-Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd instant.

THE COMING CONGRESS.—On the proposal of Mr. Mahomed Ameer Munshi, president of the Islam Lecturing Society, a meeting of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the above society, at the residence of Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mucha, at Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 4 o'clock, to consider the attitude to be adopted by the Mahomedans towards the Coming Congress at Calcutta.

HYDERABAD NAWABS.—Nawab Sir Arman Jah Bahadur, K. C. I. E., ex-Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who has been staying in Kashmir as Passenger, Mahableshwar, during the past few weeks, returns to Hyderabad, much improved in health, this (Friday) morning. His Excellency's Private Secretary, Mr. Doosabhoy N. Chinoy, and one or two of the staff, come down from Mahableshwar to Bombay for a few days before returning to Hyderabad.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Scompore burning-ground, touching the death of Gainoo Lingaji, a labourer, aged thirty-five years. About ten days ago the deceased was working on board a vessel in the harbour, when he accidentally trod on a piece of coal, sustaining a wound on the right foot. He was taken home, where some household remedies were tried, but Gainoo gradually grew worse, and died on Thursday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Marche Romaine	Gounod
Overture	The Exiles ... Gassner
Selection	Don Cesar de Bazan ... Massault
Valse	The Belle of the Village ... Klusman
Favane Henry II	Launay
Spanish March	Sanger Farrar
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	Jose Ervitt

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—Govind Gainoo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Sonpari Baugh Road, Parel, and employed in the Dhanji Pelit Mill at Parel, was on Thursday morning washing his hands and feet in the hot-water tank of the mill, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell into the water and was drowned. The body was found, raised and the tank was dragged, with the result that the body was recovered at noon. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on the mill premises, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

STOWS-AWAY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Stephen Clare and Arthur Jones were charged with concealing themselves on board the s. s. Algoa, without the consent of the owners or the captain of the vessel, contrary to section 98 of the Shipping Act. The captain stated that they had worked on board the vessel on the three days out, and behaved themselves well. The magistrate, having no wish to send them to jail or order them to be kept in the work-house for an indefinite period, sent the lads to the Shipping Master, in charge of a constable, to re-ship them to England on board a vessel requiring hands.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Haji Mahomed Ayoob, residing on the second floor of a house, at Memonwada Road, locked the door of his room, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and went to Haji Ali, at Mahalaxmi. On his return on the following morning, he found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the place, discovered thirteen pieces of silk-wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 150, stolen from an open box. The stolen property, it appears, was intrusted to complainant by one Jackeria Haji Abbu.—Tyeb Ali Jaffer Ali, a commission agent, keeping his pehdi on the ground floor of a house, at Nagdavi Street, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, that he went and closed the pehdi about 6-30 p. m., that day, and gave him the key. About half-an-hour afterwards, the servant was informed that the door of the pehdi was open. He went there, and on examining the cash-box discovered Rs. 619 in small currency and cash missing. The lock on the pehdi door appeared to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

NOTED BURGLARS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore prosecuted John Roberts, an Eurasian, and Gangu Bhaji, a Hindu, having each a record of two previous convictions, on a charge of house-breaking and theft, of clocks and watches, of the aggregate value of Rs. 38, belonging to Mr. Kaikhusroo Hormusji, a Parsee watch-maker, keeping his shop at Ripon Road. It appears that about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, the two accused were walking along the Kalbadavie Road, No. 2 carrying a basket containing the property mentioned in the charge. A European constable noticed them appeared to be suspicious, a policeman doing duty at the corner of the road stopped both of them, and questioned them as to how they had come by the property. As they refused to render a satisfactory account, the policeman took them into custody. From subsequent inquiries made by the police, it was ascertained that, on Sunday midnight, the town accused broke open the complainant's shop, at Ripon Road, by wrenching the lock off the door by means of a crow-bar and a jimmy, stole the property. The police, on going to the shop, found the lock on the door of the shop broken open, and the crow-bar and jimmy lying in the shop. The complainant was shown the property, which he at once identified as his own. His Worship convicted both the accused, and as they were old offenders, sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default to six months' further imprisonment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the St. George's Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Henry Edmond Holden, a European boy, aged twenty-two months, son of Sergeant Holden, of the Ordnance Department, residing in the town barracks. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, the mother of the deceased put Henry and another son in one bed and two other sons, named George and Freddy, in another bed, and went to sleep with them, in an adjoining room, leaving no one in charge of the children. A few minutes after the mother had left, one of the sons, named Freddy, went into the front room, and having brought a match-box from a table, commenced to play with it. The boy lighted one of the matches and threw it on the bedding, setting it on fire. Seeing the bedding was ablaze, the boy ran to the mother, and informed her of what had occurred. The mother as well as her friend came running into the bed-room, and finding the deceased lying a sleep on the bedding, which was in flames, she fetched a basin of water and poured on the child. She ran to fetch another basin full of water, when she fell down in a swoon and fainted away, as she was subject to hysterical fits. Her friend immediately wrapped up the child in a coat, and removed it to the European General Hospital, whom, on examination, it was found that the deceased was extensively burnt over both his legs, arms, chest, face, and other parts of the body. The father of the child, who had been out, returned home at about a quarter to 8 o'clock, when, on learning what had happened, he went to the hospital and saw the child. The deceased was detained in the hospital, where he died at half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company have, we hear, recently paid the sum of Rs. 5,000 for an assurance on the life of a gentleman, who died in a Mofussil station, with a promptitude which is highly commendable. The amount was remitted to the deceased's widow within eight days from the receipt of death intimation; all the necessary forms having been completed in the interval. If there be one thing of more importance than another in connection with life assurance, it is when claims arise that the amount due be paid to the claimants at the earliest possible date. This the "Oriental" Life Office evidently keeps well before them, as instanced by the case just come to our notice.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Sessions commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presiding.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, applied for exemption from service on the jury, of Mr. Bhawooddin Bhowaniag Rowjee, Superintendent in the Irrigation Department of the Public Works Branch, whose absence from his work at the present time of scarcity would cause serious inconvenience to the public service. His Lordship granted the application.

—Mr. Russell, on behalf of Mr. Arthur Hore, of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., made a similar application for exemption. His Lordship said the juror must attend when his name was called, and his Lordship would then see if he could be spared from service according to the state of the panel.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, referring to the case against Ganesh Shankar Dravid, of escaping from lawful custody, applied that the case, which was one of considerable public importance, should be tried before a Special Jury. The application was granted.

A MURDER CASE TRAVERSED.

The Advocate-General next applied that the case of murder against Gayadin Rugbardayal, an alleged lunatic, be traversed to the next Criminal Sessions. The prisoner had been committed for trial by the Coroner; and before he was placed before the magistrate, he became insane. He was now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum; and at present one could not say whether he was in a state to take his trial or not. He had not yet been placed before the magistrate. Mr. J. P. Taleyarkhan appeared for the accused. His Lordship directed the case to be traversed to the next Sessions.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Yakoob Samshain, an Israelite, was charged with having, on the 26th September last, attempted to murder his wife, Sonbai, with a knife, and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt, and simple hurt. Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Strangman, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case were shortly these. Some time before the assault, Sonbai had left the accused on account of ill-treatment, and because he had brought a Hindu woman into the house as his mistress. She then asked for the protection of one Noormahomed, who would not keep her because she was not a Mahomedan, and she thereupon became a Mahomedan and lived under Noomahomed's protection in a chawl at Mazagon. From fear of the prisoner, who lived in the same chawl they went to live in another place at a short distance. On the afternoon of the 26th September last, the prisoner went to a water-pipe, where Sonbai was drawing water, dragged her into his room in the front part of the chawl, and struck her in four places with a knife. From the evidence and the nature of the wounds, the counsel for the prosecution said the jury would have no doubt that the prisoner was guilty of an attempt to murder.

Sonbai, the wife of the prisoner, said she was married to him, nine or ten years ago. About six months ago, she left him, because he kept a mistress in the house and would not give her food, and maltreated her. She waited two months to see if the prisoner would come to his senses, but as he did not call her back to him during that period, she went and lived with one Noormahomed, at Narielwady, Mazagon. Prisoner lived in the rear part of the same chawl. On the afternoon of the 26th September last, witness went to a water-pipe to get water. Prisoner came, seized her by her hair, dragged her into his room, and taking out a knife, cut her on the nose with it. He struck her with the knife in the neck, and also behind the neck, and on the shoulder and fore-arm. He also gave her a blow on the left side of the stomach. He then dragged her out of the room; and she went and made a complaint to a policeman. She was placed in a victoria and taken to the Jamsetji Hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strangman: I was an Israelite on my wedding day when I married the prisoner. I was ill for some time, but I had become quite well when the prisoner brought the other woman into the house. She did not act as nurse to me. She did not afterwards become an Israelite. She was a Hindu, and afterwards became a Mahomedan. The prisoner had another woman living with him for about four years but she died about three years ago. She had become an Israelite and was recognised by the caste.

Other witness were examined for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution had not closed, when the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

THE MURDER AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

THE vigilant measures adopted by the Bombay police to arrest the murderer of the woman at Ghorupdeo Road have been carried with success, testifying once more to the detective ability of the Bombay police. The supposed Purdasee murderer, the old woman, and the boy, were arrested on Thursday noon, at the Aboo Road Railway station, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, in consequence of the advices wired to the different stations on the line by Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police. The arrest of the culprit was at first deemed unlikely, as none of the persons connected with the terrible deed were known to anyone in Bombay. Although the body of the deceased was preserved in ice until Thursday evening, no one came forward to identify it, and all traces of the whereabouts of the offenders were considered to have been lost. There was no clue left with the exception that the persons seen in the company of the deceased were a man, an old woman, and a boy, aged about two years. Not only were the detectives of both Railways asked by telegram and letters to keep a sharp look-out for these three persons, but detectives were sent to Bandora, Callian, Thana, and other places; all the landers were watched, men were despatched on board the ferry-steamers and native crafts; and policemen were posted in plain clothes at all the principal causeways and thoroughfares on the outskirts of the town. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, received a telegram from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, at Anund, stating that the Purdasee man, woman, and boy were arrested at the Aboo Road Railway station, Anund, on suspicion, and that the man and the woman had made a confession of having murdered the deceased in Bombay, that they were sent to Ajmere in police custody to have their confession verified by the District Magistrate, and that afterwards they would be despatched to Bombay. The man must have committed the deed some time during the early part of Tuesday night, and have left Bombay, in company of the old woman and the boy, by the Ahmedabad passenger train, which left the Grant Road Railway station, at 10 p.m., intending to go to their native country in Rajputana. How the deceased was connected with the murderer, and what the motive was in taking her life, is still a mystery.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lat er, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly white ess and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being compounded part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste. For all gleamest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 2. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 19, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Sed Mohanlal (my Christian name) road enforcing Indians to locations." These are the words of a telegram received yesterday from Natal, by the agents at Bombay of Messrs. Dada Abdulla and Co., a leading Indian firm in South Africa. The agents very kindly telegraphed the message to me. This reminds me of a promise I once made. It cannot be long remain undecided. And if it is decided unfavourably to the Indians, it will be difficult to have it reopened. Now, therefore, is the time for the Anglo-Indian and the Indian public to act in our behalf. Or it will be never. The wrong says is distinguished Conservative, is so serious that it has only to be known, I hope, to be remedied.

Yes, Sir; I implore the Anglo-Indian public also to help us actively. We have not restricted our assistance to one body or only one section of the community. We have ventured to approach all and so far we have received sympathy from all. The London *Times* and the *Pioneer of India* have been advocating our cause for a long time. All the newspapers in Madras have fully supported us. You have given us your ungrudging support and laid us under deep obligation. The British Committee of India, too, following its example is invaluable help. Eversince he entered Parliament Mr. Bhaunagri has been on the alert on our behalf. He has been ventilating our grievances in season and out of season. Many other Conservative members of the House of Commons have extended their support to us. It is not therefore simply a matter of form that we appeal to the Anglo-Indian public.

Calcutta, 13th November. M. K. GANDHI.

SUIT AGAINST A PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION WITHDRAWN.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. N. C. MACLEOD, Acting Second Judge.)

ANUND PRASAD BADRIPRASAD VS. DE QUADROS.

MR. BOMANJI DINSHAW, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. De Quadros, pleader.

Plaintiff, as a guardian of a third class member of the Marriage Provident Association, Limited, claimed from defendants, as the agents of the association, a sum of Rs. 100, being the amount of the bonus payable to a member on his marriage. The pleader for the plaintiff remarked that the association was a scheme for taking money from the poor and swindling them.

Mr. De Quadros objected to the above remarks, stating that if his friend was going to abuse the company, he would have to reply and there would be no end to the suit. The court was not concerned with the morality of the company, but had to deal with the plaintiff's claim.

His Honour ruled Mr. Bomanji's remarks as irrelevant.

On behalf of the defence, it was pleaded that, according to the rules of the company, the plaintiff was entitled to a bonus of Rs. 20-4-2, which amount he was willing to pay to the plaintiff.

At the suggestion of the court, the defence then proceeded to prove how the bonus of Rs. 20-4-2, which the defendant offered, was made out. Mr. Nowroji Nusserwanji, a clerk in the defendant's company, was called, and on being examined, stated that when a third class member married, every other member on the register at the time contributed four annas to make up the gross bonus due to the married member. One eighth of the gross bonus, fifteen per cent, was deducted for the general expenditure of the company. Then there was to be deducted any amount that might be due from that member to the company on account of any contributions towards previous marriages of other members. Finally every member had to pay to the company a call on every marriage that took place during five years after his admission as a member. The plaintiff had been a member of the association for about two years and a-half, so he was liable for calls for three years and eleven months more. The directors had fixed the rate of marriage for the unexpired period at an average of seventeen rupees per annum in addition to the number of members on the rolls. After making all these deductions according to the rules, from the gross amount of the plaintiff's bonus, there remained Rs. 20-4-2, due to him, which had been offered to him, but which he refused to accept. The witness then produced the rules of the company, the minute book of the directors' meeting, a circular issued by the Society, the plaintiff's marriage call account, and a statement showing the debit and credit items in his own account.

The pleader for the plaintiff here applied for leave to withdraw the suit, in order that his client might apply for payment to the liquidators, into whose hands the affairs of the association had passed.

Mr. De Quadros stated that his client would consent to the withdrawal of the suit, provided the plaintiff would agree to pay the costs.

His Honour granted leave to withdraw, with liberty to file a fresh suit, and certified Rs. 5 as the professional costs of the defendant's pleader, and ordered the amount deposited by the defendant to be refunded to him.

CAN A PARSEE DAUGHTER INHERIT IN DAHANU?

A CASE which appears to have attracted the serious attention of the Parsees of Dahanu, Umbergaum Taluka, of the District of Thana, has recently come to an end, before Rao Saheb Chaganlal Shapurji, Taluka, died intestate, leaving a widow, Ratonbai, a daughter, Dinbai, and a brother, Naoroji Shapurji, and leaving property, whereof Naoraji Shapurji appears to have been in possession under a deed of gift executed in his favor by the widow Ratonbai alone. The daughter, Dinbai, sold to Jeevanji Naoroji, a resident of Bhilad, her one-third share in her father's property, under Parsee Law. Jeevanji having failed to obtain possession of his property, filed a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge, at Dahanu, against his vendor, Dinbai, and her mother, claiming partition with mesne profits. At the first hearing Naoraji Shapurji intervened and was made a party defendant and was admitted as such. He contended amongst other things that "Maneckji has, at or before his death, orally given has whole property to Ratonbai alone, and has directed that no part thereof should be given to Dinbai, that consequently Dinbai has no right to any part of the property, and the plaintiff acquires no right under a purchase from her; that the Act XXI. of 1865 is not applicable as having to Dahanu and Umbergaum side, as under the custom prevailing among the Parsees in that locality, daughters are excluded from inheriting to their fathers' property. This was the first case of its kind wherein any allegation has been made that the Parsee Succession Act so far as it entitles daughters to inherit is inapplicable to the Parsees of the Taluka, and considerable interest was naturally taken by the general body of Parsees and others concerned with the Taluka, and a decision of this case was awaited with great anxiousness. Had the defendant not abandoned this novel contention, the court would have been able to form a judicial opinion and arrive at a legal decision thereon. But the professional advisers of Naoroji apparently considered it futile to contest the applicability of the Parsee law to the Taluka, and no attempt at all was made to support the alleged custom, and a decision therefore determinted on the merits, and judgment was given, last Tuesday, in favor of the plaintiff Jewanji Naoroji, with costs.

"HOW TO BE HAPPY, THOUGH MARRIED."—That is a secret which many would like to possess. And yet it is so far out of our reach! After all, health is the best guarantee of a happy married life, and with sound health on both sides it will be mainly one's own fault if happiness does not ensue. Then, husbands and wives, purify your blood, invigorate your nerves, promote the healthy action of your liver, cure your headaches, restore your appetite, banish flatulency, indigestion and low spirits by the use of the world-famed Holloway's Pills. If at any time you suffer from gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, or sore throat, use fresh Holloway's Ointment. It is the surest remedy; it will cure you.

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THE MAHIM PUBLIC GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever might have been the motives which induced the old Municipality some years ago to give us the benefit of a public garden near Lady Jamsetjee Bandora Causeway, there cannot be two opinions as to the unsuitableness of the locality and the aridity of the place. Hence the so-called garden, which I would rather call by the name of a desert, is now nocturnally frequented by questionable characters, and is a bed of immorality rather than a place of recreation. The residents of Mahim were formerly accustomed to having picnics in the Mahim Woods, but having now become more enlightened, clamour for a public garden or park worthy of its name, where ladies and gentlemen, both European and Natives, might in the evenings, and particularly in moonlight nights, go and enjoy a little fresh air, and occasionally have little *al fresco* parties, or *soirees*. I hope the Chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation will one day in a body visit the present garden, without giving previous notice, and I feel certain their eyes will come across little wonders there, and find a lot of ruffians and vagabonds, stretching themselves on the ground and sleeping under the shade of the large trees existing in the said garden of Eden! Joking apart, the residents feel that their interest have been neglected, and it is high time a little more attention was paid to their wants, and some returns made for the heavy contributions to the Municipal Treasury. I hope your good self, Drs. De Monte and Accacio Viegas, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, with Messrs. Ebnath Khote, Ebrahim Rahimtbia and Yusuf Jeejeebhoy will take this matter in hand one day visiting the locality where the garden stands and judge for themselves whether my complaint is a just one or not. In my opinion the garden should be forthwith transferred to a place facing the sea, where pure air may be inhaled, and if they find that that vacant place, now honored with Municipal scavenging carts and jowlee buildings for cattle, which can be turned to better account, and the present garden transferred thereto, which I think is a A-1 spot, considering that it faces Bandora point on one side and Worli Fort on the other. In fact, it resembles our Esplanade or Marine Lines, with Colaba and Malabar point on both sides, and the land belongs to Government, who, I am certain, would gladly make it over to the Municipality for such a good public purpose as a garden, which might then be called the Sandhurst or Nugent Park.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 20. A MAHIMWALLA.

THE LIGHTING OF THE CLOCK-TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the resolution happily passed by the Corporation yesterday to continue the lighting of the Rajabai Clock, generous thanks are due to the Acting Manager and Engineer of the Bombay Gas Company, and Mr. Mahler for the installation, free of charge, by which it was found by actual experiment that for the small sum of Rs. 60 per annum with the new incandescent lights it can be effectively done, as compared with Rs. 300 with the old fish tail burners. As regards our contribution of the new hands, we are at present fully occupied with an order for a large public clock for Calcutta at the G. P. O., but the work shall be taken in hand with as little delay as possible.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 20. LUND AND BLOCKLEY.

A RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that the train which is timed to leave the Victoria Terminus station at 7 p.m. (Madras Time) leaves it every day some five or six minutes late. The train starts after the arrival of the Poona train, which invariably comes in late. Could not the Railway authorities make some arrangement to start the train at the prescribed time? The delay is annoying, as after a whole day's hard work one is eager to get home as early as possible.—Yours, &c.,

PUNCTUALITY.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Thursday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their usual annual report and the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1896. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's net earnings, during the year amounted to Gt. Rs. 1,75,053-15-6 which is equal to a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent on Gt. Rs. 25 per cent, per annum. This with the balance of Gt. Rs. 7,359-4-1 carried over from the profits of the previous year makes a total of Gt. Rs. 1,82,413-3-7. From this sum your directors have already transferred Gt. Rs. 50,000 to depreciation fund account and paid in May last an *ad-interim* dividend at Gt. Rs. 40 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1895, which absorbed Gt. Rs. 20,000, leaving a balance of Gt. Rs. 1,04,413-3-7. Your directors recommend that this balance should be appropriated as under:—(*a*) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 50 per share, Gt. Rs. 35,000; (*b*) for Income-tax, Rs. 2,500; (*c*) for depreciation fund account, Rs. 50,000; (*c*.) To be carried to reserve fund account, Rs. 15,000; (*d*.) as bonus to certain of the company's employees, Rs. 2,100 and (*e*.) balance to be carried forward to the next year's account, Rs. 413-3-7. Gt. Rs. 2,313-3-7—Gt. Rs. 1,04,413-3-7. The distribution proposed above will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. The second batch of new machinery comprising 3 scutching machines, 3 drawing frames, 3 slubbing frames, 2 intermediate, 4 roving, and 12 ring frames has been erected and is working satisfactorily. Your directors having resolved upon replacing all the old mules with Messrs. Brooks and Doxey's improved mules, and the requisite arrangements, sanction for the 3rd and 4th batches of new machinery, was given by them in January last, and a portion of it has already arrived, and is now in course of erection. Sanction was also accorded for the purchase of additional 35 over pick looms, 5 of these being with Dobbies. All of these have arrived and have been fitted up. Of the 3 new boiler from Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox's, 2 were received in the last year, and the remaining two are now being put in. The economiser, which is expected to effect a saving in coal, is also being erected. In view of the increased production of the mill, additional accommodation for the godowns was required, and your directors stated that when a third class member married every other member on the register at the time contributed four annas to make up the gross bonus due to the married member. One eighth of the gross bonus, fifteen per cent, was deducted for the general expenditure of the company. Then there was to be deducted any amount that might be due from that member to the company on account of any contributions towards previous marriages of other members. Finally every member had to pay to the company a call on every marriage that took place during five years after his admission as a member. The plaintiff had been a member of the association for about two years and a-half, so he was liable for calls for three years and eleven months more. The directors had fixed the rate of marriage for the unexpired period at an average of seventeen rupees per annum in addition to the number of members on the rolls. After making all these deductions according to the rules, from the gross amount of the plaintiff's bonus, there remained Rs. 20-4-2, due to him, which had been offered to him, but which he refused to accept. The witness then produced the rules of the company, the minute book of the directors' meeting, a circular issued by the Society, the plaintiff's marriage call account, and a statement showing the debit and credit items in his own account.

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UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Govt. Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 20th November:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Balasore	W. A. Wallinger, Esq., Ital Pipla State
Kadodi, S. M.	Mrs. Bunter, Great Western Hotel.
Moradabad	Mehboob Beker, Pydhonie.
Lahore	G. A. Cocks, Esq., Punja s Police.
Calcutta	Agha Asghur Ali, 29 Parel Road Byculla
Calcutta	L. B. Bell, Esq.

IN Mr. Greenwood's article in the *Cornhill* on Lord Beaconsfield, the full story is told of the period after the Russo-Turkish war. Mr. Greenwood visited the statesman in Downing-street in the early morning:—"His first word was 'You have seen the bad news?' The voice was so agitated that I wondered for an instant what national calamity I had overlooked and was now to hear of. 'You know that Home is gone?' he added, and then in the same unexpected voice broke into many expressions of affectionate admiration. The word that struck me most was 'I destined him for a great command!' So speaking he sat down by the fireside as if quite overcome. There he was silent, and the silence was such that for a moment I felt like a boor in his direction. When I did so I saw that the hands extended on his knees were flapping up and down from the wrist in a well-known movement of distress, and the tears were rolling down the awful ruin which, even in those days, his face had become. Yet it was an absolutely impassive face that moment still. His tears were the only sign on it; rain upon the grey, defaced features of the Sphinx." It was Colonel Home whom Lord Beaconsfield had sent into Asia Minor, and his signs of grief at the check to the policy, of which Home was evidently to be one of his instruments, were, says his visitor, "still green." There are glimpses of Lady Beaconsfield in Mr. Greenwood's *Cornhill* article, too. "She was one evening in the company of some ladies, when the conversation wandered into talk of fine figures—Mr. A's, Mr. B's, Captain C's. The old lady let them run on, and then said pityingly, 'Ah! You should see Disay in his bath!'"

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Celestia.—Hymns 455, 555 and 182, Ave Verum, Gounod.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 165, 225 and 288. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Hoyte in B flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday Thursday and Friday.—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 242, 293 and 288.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 166 and 31.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

6 p.m.—Rev. T. Currie, M.A.
Psalm 67; Hymns 173, 41 and 282.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SUDANSAD, ELPHINSTONE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 224 and 220.
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 282 and 288.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. W. J. Peel.—Hymns 140, 263 and 110.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 142, 112 and 113.
The offertories will be for the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission, Bombay.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon by the Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows; Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Unions, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13 Marine Street.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Jastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's. Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Re. 1. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

SNAP GAME and other New Puzzles for Xmas 2 only, at SHROFF BROTHER'S 'XMAS BAZAAR of Novelties in, Toys, Dolls and 'Xmas Presents at Cheapest Prices.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. H. O. SHERMAN'S Furniture, Rose's Cottage piano, Camera, etc., at Bank Street, Fort. Opposite Central Press, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

FOR SALE, a LANDED PROPERTY, on a most pleasant site at POONA, measures 6,000 square yards of land. Rs. 15,000 lowest. Apply "A B," 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand Lancashire Boilers 30' × 7' 2 by Hick Hargreaves, 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by John Musgraves, 100 lbs. pressure. For particulars apply to the Manager, JIVRAJ BALLOO MILLS, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—BUNGALOWS, on Versova Seashore. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Varsova, via Amboli Station.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

RATES of Exchange have been unsettled to a great extent during the past week, and have fluctuated 1-16 to 2-16d. per rupee, the market having become week to-day at a material decline in quotations' closing at ¼d. below the rates which ruled for Bank and Private Paper a week ago, though firmer in tone again. The adverse influences in the shape of the local fever epidemic, and the threatened famine in many up-country districts continue to militate against business of all kinds, and our produce markets have been without animation, exporters having been entirely out of the Cotton market for several days, while the staple has declined in value materially; wheat having lost its late firmness, and Linseed being somewhat cheaper. Money has become rather easier. The prices of Government Paper has fluctuated materially, but closes 1-8d. per cent. higher than last Friday evening's quotation. Threes are ¼ per cent. lower. Freights have been steady upon the whole, at previous quotations; but the higher rates now asked by holders of tonnage impedes business. The Import market remains in a very quiet state at about previous rates for staple Manchester goods.

MONEY.—The increasing closeness of Money, present and prospective, was strongly indicated by the advance of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the beginning, and again in the middle of last week; but the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed an increase in the last Balance at the close of last week of some 16¼ lakhs, at 126¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 19½ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. The Return also showed an addition of over 6¼ lakhs to Private Deposits; while Bills Discounted had diminished by 7 lakhs. On the other hand, there had been an increase of 4¼ lakhs in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements having been nearly 9¼ lakhs, as against an increase of over 12½ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. There was but little movement in Government Deposits, a decrease of 4¼ lakhs at the Bank's head office having been counterbalanced to some extent by an addition at the branches, leaving a net decrease of 2 1-2 lakhs.

Meantime there has been a rather easier feeling in the market; and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 8 per cent., which is also the rate in the open market.

EXCHANGE opened, last mail-day, at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a very steady feeling in the market, and Ready Wire Transfer improved 1-32d. to 1s. 3 9-16d., at which rate some business was done; and some Merchants' Bills were also sold, ready and forward. On Monday the market was steady to firm in tone at 1s. 3 9-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Little business passed either way, but the tone of the market continued firm to the close. Rates opened with a quiet feeling on Tuesday, at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar bought a large amount, and rates gave way 1-16d., but later on recovered 1-32d. of the decline, and closed steady though quiet. There was a steady feeling in the market on Wednesday, with 1s. 3 9-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and very little business was done either way. Yesterday the market was quiet and unsettled in tone, at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business was done in Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 3 7-16d., but rates fell away thereafter to 1s. 3 13-32d. for Demand. To-day the market opened quiet and weak at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was open on a small scale; but rates were decidedly firmer in the afternoon, and closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ..... 1s. 3 1-4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 3 1-4d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight.. 1s. 3 9-32d. ,,
Credits 3 Do. 1s. 3 15-32d. ,,
Do. 6 Do. 1s. 3 19-32d. ,,
Documents 3 months' sight .. 1s. 3¼d. ,,
Do. 6 do. ... 1s. 3 5-8d. ,,
Francs 3 do. ... 162 3-4 ,,
Do. 6 do. ... 163 3-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail day the tone of the market was weak and declining, and rates for 3½ per Cents receded to 100 1-8 both for Money and Account, but rallied towards the close and left off at 100 5-16 in both positions, with 99 nominal, quoted for three per Cents. Rates were unsettled on Monday, and declined to 99 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement, but later they quieted a little and closed as they had opened; Threes remained at 99. The tone of the market continued unsettled on Tuesday, when rates for 3½ per Cents opened at 99 7-8 for Money and Account, and advanced to par in both positions, at which they left off, with Threes quoted at 98½. Steady throughout the day on Wednesday, rates for 3½ per Cents stood at par, and continued the same to the close, while Threes were weak at 99. A smart advance took place in the market, yesterday, 3½ per Cents, which opened at 100 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement, having risen to 100 13-16 in both positions with a firm feeling, and left off 15-16 per cent. higher; for Threes the quotation was 98¾. Rates opened to-day at 100 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, but declined to 100½ in both positions in an unsettled market, closing, however, at 100 13-16; and with Threes quoted at 99¼.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower at 133. Port Trust Bonds have also declined to the same extent at 113.

SHARES.—Since last Friday the movement in this market has been downward. In Mill Scrip the changes in prices have almost entirely favoured sellers; in Presses, the changes are all declines; while, on the other hand, in Miscellaneous Shares, prices have moved upward. As against last Friday's quotations there have been an advance of Rs. 25, in Jubilee Mill Shares; of Rs. 20, in James Greaves; of Rs. 15, in Connaught; of Rs. 10¼ each, in Howard and Bullough, and Imperial Cotton; and of Rs. 5 each, in Dhun and Manockjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 50 each, in Currimbhoy Madras United, Morarji Goculdas, Ripon, and Sholapur; of Rs. 40 each, in Bombay United, China, and Queen; of Rs. 30 each, in Central India, Sassoon, Sassoon and Alliance, and Western India; of Rs. 25 each, in Hindustan, Hyderabad, and Lord Reay; of Rs. 20, in Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 each, in Curla, and Oriental; of Rs. 10 each, in Indian Manufacturing, and Southern Mahratta; and of Rs. 5 in Southern India. In Presses, Sind is Rs. 80 lower; Hingoli, Rs. 37½; Sorab Woollen, Rs. 12; Bombay Cotton, and Mofussil, Rs. 10 each; Mercantile, Rs. 7½; and New Indian, Rs. 5; while New Berar, are Rs. 10 higher. In Miscellaneous Shares Bombay-Burma Trading, are Rs. 100 lower, in the 1st Issue; and Rs. 5 in the second, while Bombay Flour are Rs. 30 higher; Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Rs. 25; Port Canning, and Thacker, Rs. 10 each; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay Shares have declined Rs. 17½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—In consequence of the continued inactivity of the up-country buyers, the business in staple *Grey Goods* done this week has been upon a very restricted scale. Dealers have been, all along, willing sellers, but they have found very few purchasers, and the transactions of these have been of little or no importance. The rise in Sterling Exchange has also affected the market, and prices are tending downwards. To *Bleached, Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey-Red Goods* the same remarks apply. *Locally-made Goods* are very dull, and difficult to move. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar, this week, has been about 2,200 packages and of *Local* some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been dull with a small business passing; but prices are unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in the China Markets for the last fortnight are reported as 11,000 bales, with a rise of one dollar per bale. Exchange then on Bombay having become Rs. 163½ at Hongkong, and 231 at Shanghai. Things here are very dull. China buyers do not operate, and we note a very large falling off in business. The Sales here for the week have been about 1,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		per rupee per lb.
,,	8s	,,	4¾ to 4¾	4 15-16 ,,
,,	10s	,,	5	5¼ ,,
,,	12s	,,	5 1-8	5 5-8 ,,
,,	16s	,,	5¾	6¼ ,,
,,	20s	,,	6¼	6¾ ,,
,,	24s	,,	7	7¼ ,,
,,	30s	,,	7 3-8	7¾ ,,
,,	40s	,,	8	8¼ ,,

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Yellow Metal* but Copper is unchanged in value, both markets having been steady in tone with a moderate enquiry from buyers. Iron is also steady and unchanged in value.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of a cargo of *Japan* Coal November-December shipment, at Rs. 12½ per ton; *Seelpore*, in the same shipment, at Rs. 11½; and *Sanctoria*, at Rs. 12½ per ton. *Singareni*, Railway delivery, is selling from Rs. 12½ to Rs. 13 per ton. The market closes quiet but steady. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*nil.*	
West ,,	...	,,	
Australian ...	...	,,	Rs. 23 per ton.
Powell's	...	...	,, 22½ ,,
Cardiff...	...	...	,, 12½ ,,
Japan...	...	...	,, 12½ to 13
Singareni	...	...	,, 12½ ,,
Seebpore	...	...	,, 11½ ,,
Sanctoria	...	...	,, 12½ ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—For the first three days of the week under notice, exporters were not in the market at all for this staple, and latterly they have taken very little; while local consumers have bought very sparingly. Prices declined Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per candy last Saturday and on the two following days in a dull or quiet market; but the feeling has since been steadier, and no further movement in prices has taken place. Bengal of the new crop and the earlier growths of Oomrawattee have been coming to market more freely, and it is of these that the bulk of the week's purchases have consisted, spinners having taken in addition, some old Broach Compta, and Dholleras descriptions, and shippers having contracted for some new Oomra, for January delivery. The business for export amounts to some 2,000 bales for the week; while the Mills have taken about 5,000 bales. The market closed this evening quiet, with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 19,300 bales, compared with 16,000 bales in the week preceding and 33,900 bales in the same time last year; the total arrivals of our Cotton this season being 35,200 bales lass than for the same time in 1895.

There was nothing fresh regarding Cotton in the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts on Monday. Picking had become general throughout the Oomrawattee circle, and at Julgaum supplies were free, while as Barsee they were expected early, as they were also at Broach, where the plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather. In the Dhollera circle, the Cotton crop continued to show improvement at Wadhwan, and the weather was seasonable there and at Veeramgaum; but at Bhownugger the drought had seriously damaged the crops.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—			Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs.	170—3 9-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	,,	163—3 5-32d.	
Do. Good	do	,,	153—3d.	
Bolatee, Fine	nil	,,	nil	
Do. Fully Good	nil	,,	nil	
Khandesh, Fully Good	January	,,	174—3 11-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	do	,,	183—3¾d.	
Dhollera, Fine	May	,,	201—3 25-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	,,	191—3 5-8d.	
Do. Good	do	,,	184—3¼d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	nil	,,	nil	
Westerns	nil	,,	nil	
Broach, Fine	March	,,	216—4 1-32d.	
Do. Good	do	,,	212—3 31-32d.	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

Receipts.	Season. 1890-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales
Bengals	34,000	37,000
Berar	6,000	23,500
Khandeish	7,000	21,500
Hingunghat	300	500
	47,300	82,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	21,952	37,352	4,287
From 1st Jan. to 19th November	1,741,052	1,560577	1,555,507
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	132	12,618	1,061
From 1st Jan. to 19th November	723,337	551,575	783,335
Clearances to Calcutta, Japan, &c.			
For the week	907	423	1,109
From 1st Jan. to 19th November	325,442	146,540	151,868

WHEAT has lost its antecedent firmness during the latter part of this week and has become only steady in tone with the usual moderate amount of export business passing; but there has been no movement in prices, which we quote as under:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 6 3	0 per cwt.
Do. ,,	,, 6 3	2 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi ,,	,, 6 2	9 ,,
Red Delhi	,, 6 0	0 ,,
Hard Yellow	,, 6 6	0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 5 15	0 ,,
Hard Red	,, 6 0	0 ,,

SEEDS have been steady in tone throughout with a moderate amount of business reported for shippers' account; but the only change in prices has been a decline of 2 annas per cwt. in those for *Linseed*, this evening's closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 13 0 to Rs. 6 15 0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	,, 3 5 0	,, 3 7 0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 3 0 0	,, 3 2 0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 3 0 0	,, 3 7 0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 47 0 0	,, 48 0 0	sandy
Do. Mixed	,, 45 0 0	,, 46 0 0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	40,833	82,373	60,813
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	3,782,224	4,644,902	3,269,615
Linseed for the week	12,698	15,601	18,651
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	3,425,348	2,650,473	5,209,904
Rapeseed for the week	10,369	15,609	8,776
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	1,263,149	2,073,767	3,340,019
Gingellyseed for the week	39,092	112,238	32,840
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	1,050,202	1,052,610	914,791

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	6,000	832
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	1,429,614	2,450,366	1,555,088
Linseed for the week	6,429	43,379	50,199
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	3,115,615	2,548,089	5,243,792
Rapeseed for the week	2,003	.....	57,007
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	1,305,805	1,755,049	3,206,296
Gingellyseed for the week	25,848	91,912	22,772
Do. from 1st Jan. to 19th November	1,112,405	1,186,949	939,163

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Dhollera 3 23-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 15-16
Bar Silver 29 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,700,000; Increase, £200,000; Public Deposits, £6,400,000; Increase, £1,000,000; Other Deposits, £43,400,000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Securities, £27,700,000; Increase, £400,000; Notes and Gold, £26,200,800; Increase, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, left here this morning.
PLYMOUTH, Nov. 19.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.
ADEN, Nov. 20.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorka left here this morning.
SINGAPORE, Nov. 20.
The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Russ, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Russ, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Liverpool St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route right.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Lushow and Chungking.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday 28th instant.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 7th November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	..	..	..	..
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	Rs. 34,341	Rs. 56,243	Rs. ...	Rs. 21,902	Rs. ...	Rs. 26,959
Goods	55,995	46,497	9,199	...	2,31,106	...
Other earnings	2,256	3,624	..	1,368	427	...
Total for week	92,293	1,06,364	...	14,071	...	...
Aggregate	17,39,031	14,84467	...	...	2,54,571	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF IN

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRIENDLY TRIBES IN THE DONGOLA DISTRICT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The friendly tribes to the South of Dongola are being organized to patrol the roads, guard wells, and signal the movements of the Dervishes.

RETURN OF THE SIRDAR KITCHENER.

General Kitchener leaves England on Monday next, and is returning to Egypt.

THE AUSTRIAN SPY AT SUAKIN.

The enquiry into the case of the Austrian spy Unger, who was arrested at Suakin, continues.

It has been proved that he is connected with several French journals.

OPERATION ON DR. JAMESON.

Dr. Jameson underwent an operation in Halloway jail, yesterday, for a painful malady.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.

The "Novoe Vremya" urges a settlement of the Eastern question through the entente between Turkey and Russia, and says that the latter Power must use its authority in the East to secure supremacy and maintain peace.

RUSSIA AND THE BLACK SEA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

Russia resolutly adheres to the treaty clauses regarding the Black Sea, preventing the egress of Russian warships, but equally preventing the ingress of foreign warships and thereby protecting the Russian fleet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Edward Corrigan Markey.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, with English mails of the 13th instant, left here, at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Sir Francis Maclean, Q.C., new Chief Justice of Bengal, took his seat on the Bench at the High Court, to-day, for the first time. A large number of barristers, atterneys, and pleaders assembled shortly before his Lordship's appearance.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The services of Messrs. P. Chapman and E. Gray, I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, respectively.

The services of Surgeon-Major Campbell are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Lieutenant Stanton, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Rev. T. H. M. Wood is appointed Chaplain at Saugor.

Foreign Department—Major Meade is appointed Political Agent, Bhopal.

Lieutenant Gibb is appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force.

Captain Spence has been granted furlough for one year.

Military Department—1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Whittall to be Second-in-Command, vice Lushington.

Captain Burton to be Wing Commander and officiating Second-in-Command.

Captain Lowther to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem.

Admissions to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Cates, Climo, and Hunter; and Second-Lieutenants Waring, Slater, and Hicks.

Promotions—Captain Poingdestre, to be Major; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, to be Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel.

The following officers are admitted to Colonel's allowances:—Colonels:—Fendhall Currie and J. W. S. Butler.

Marine Department—Commanders Black and Hooper, and Lieut. Hewett, to be Commanders, first, second, and third grade, respectively.

Public Works Department—Mr. G. A. Anderson is confirmed as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, vice Hebbert, vacated.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Nov. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, is directed to proceed to Bombay to conduct the proceedings of the General Court-Martial to be assembled at that station, travelling at his own public expense.

Captain Darcy Thomas, Worcestershire Regiment, reported his arrival from leave on the 24th ultimo, and assumed charge of his duties of Adjutant of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles from Quarter-Master Lieutenant Newman, on the 25th October 1896.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Griffith, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been transferred, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of leaving Suakin:—Lieutenant Bannerman, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, for one year (pension service eighth year commenced 24th April 1896).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Mayhew, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, for one year (pension service sixth year commenced 11th March 1896).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Middlesex Regiment—Captain Hayes, 9 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Newland, three and a half months, on private affairs, out of India.

Extensions—Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Halliday, 13th Bombay Infantry, 3 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Indian Nursing Service—Nursing Sister Walton, 15 days, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 491 of 1896.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

The rain which fell yesterday was much against shooting, as it prevented marksmen from judging the direction of the shots. Lance-Sergeant Taylor, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, made a possible in 700 yards. Nobody has scored a possible in this meeting. Two Stages of the Native Championship have been completed. Havildars Manual De Souza and Mirza Abbas Beg, both of the 9th Bombay Infantry, won medals, the former a bronze, and the latter a silver medal.

Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry in India, came from Meerut, and was present on the Ranges, and watched some of the firing. Owing to a sharp shower of rain, this evening, two more matches in the Championship were not completed, and will be shot for to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

Match 28.—"The Championship." Distance—700 yards.—Lance-Sergeant Taylor, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 50. Sergeant Conyers, ditto, 34 points, Rs. 35. Sergeant Coatman, Royal Irish Rifles, 34 points, Rs. 25. Corporal Carvalho, 34 points, Rs. 20.

Match 54.—"The Championship." Distance—700 yards.—Havildar Sheolall Errina, Irregular Force, 34 points, Rs. 20. Subedar Coostan De Souza, 9th Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 15.

The following were the highest aggregates in the First Stage:—Havildar Manuel DeSouza, 9th Infantry, 57 points, Rs. 37 and the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze Medal. Havildar Ghulam Hoosein, 4th Rifles, 55 points, Rs. 20. Private Bhicajee Ahir, 19th Infantry, 55 points, Rs. 15. Havildar Sheolall Errina, Irregular Force, 54 points, Rs. 10.

The highest aggregates in the Second Stage were:—Havildar Mirza Abbas, 9th Infantry, 62 points, Rs. 30 and the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal. Private Buxsing, 28th Pioneers, 61 points, Rs. 20. Lance-Naik Raghu Bhosle, 17th Infantry, 61 points, Rs. 15. Havildar Gunnaji Mohitey, 9th Infantry, 61 points, Rs. 10.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT MHOW.

MHOW VICTORIOUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 20.

The Baronet resumed play, to-day, and closed their innings for 121. Mhow then went in for their second innings, and made 111; Woodhouse making a careful 50; Frazer an excellent 32; and Meherhomjee 6. Chinoy took 2 wickets and Pavri 1. Limji had again 4 catches. No extras.

The Baronet in their second innings scored 86; Mehta making a splendid 23; Meherhomjee, 15; Kenteenwala, 13; Mistri, a good 10, not out; and Spicer, a steady 4. Babu took 4 wickets.

Mhow won by 49 runs. There was band on both days, and dinner to the team by the Mhow Parsees.

WELCOME RAINFALL.

The roads were quite heavy in Bombay yesterday morning in consequence of the rain of the preceding night. There was little or no additional rain yesterday, the sky being nearly clear until sundown, when it became somewhat overcast with fleecy cloud. There was a strong breeze from the south-west, and it was perceptibly cooler than for many days past.

A correspondent, writing from Matheran, under yesterday's date, says:—The clouds that had been gathering have broken, to the relief of all, and we have had good showers of drizzling rain. It has cooled the air, and the weather has become very charming.

A letter received by Mr. Lukhmidass Khimji, from Khangaum, states that the prices of grain have fallen in consequence of the rain by Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per khandy. In Segaum also there has been an appreciable decrease in the prices of grain. The people at Pandharpur have appealed to Mr. Lukhmidass for aid to relieve the poor people from starvation.

On the other hand, there has been no rain as yet at Nassik.

A telegram from Bhuwsawal says: "Sky cloudy, but no rain."

SHOLAPUR REPORTS FIVE INCHES.

PROSPECT OF RAIN IN CENTRAL INDIA.

The Meteorological Office's weather summary, telegraphed yesterday, says:—The barometer has fallen almost everywhere. The cyclonic storm which has been traced northward up the Arabian sea, and which moves to be a very small disturbance, is apparently approaching the coast near Surat, where the pressure is largely below normal. Winds exhibit a cyclonic in-draught towards storm, and gales have been experienced in Kathiawar.

Light rainfall has occurred at North Bombay coast stations, and heavier rainfall in Bombay and the Deccan, where Sholapur reports five inches of rain, and Poona, Bijapur, and Ahmednagar about one inch.

The weather remains and is likely to continue unsettled in Madras, where Tinnevelly reports two and three-quarter inches of rain, and Nellore, Cuddalore, and Wellington over one inch. The weather is cloudy, except in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and rain appears likely to extend to the central parts of the country. The mean temperature is excessive except in North-East India.

HEAVY FALL AT LONAULI.

The rain which fell on Thursday evening in Bombay, and recurred at intervals during the night, has happily extended over large areas of the Mofussil. After a heavy sultry day with the sky clouded over at Lanauli and Khandalla, and on the Ghauts generally, a thunderstorm ushered in heavy rain, which began to fall at 5 p.m. and continued with little intercession throughout the night. The clouds and rain came from the south-west, the monsoon quarter, and the temperature fell 6° in as many minutes. At midnight the rain lessened, but the clouds were heavy and threatening.

RAIN AT KHANDALLA.

Writing on Thursday afternoon, a correspondent says:—A heavy storm followed by steady rain passed over Khandalla to-day. The rain was preceded by very stuffy weather and the sky was cloudy all day. The rain began at about 4-30 p.m., and will very likely continue for some time. It will prove very beneficial in every respect, especially in laying down the dust, which was a great nuisance particularly during the windy days of this week. The cold weather season was just setting in, but what kind of weather might follow this unusual downpour of to-day is a thing not quite safe to predict.

RAIN IN THE DECCAN.

[By Telegraph.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

Heavy rain fell, yesterday, on the G. I. P. Railway line, from Raichore to Poona. It also rained at Ahmednagar, Sholapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Saswad, Baramatti, Bijapur, Wai, and Dhond. Agents from outstations who have come to Poona to purchase grain have been advised by their employers not to purchase, and several dealers of Poona also countermanded orders.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

WAI, Nov. 19.

Thanks be to God, it has rained here 45 cents from 2 p.m. It re-commenced at 7 p.m., with lightning and thunder. It will be useful to standing crops. Wheat and grain will now be sown if it rains in the taluka. The grain-traders are much distressed by the rainfall as it will bring down prices at once.

SHOLAPORE, Nov. 20.

A heavy rain accompanied by lightning fell, yesterday evening, at five o'clock, and continued during the night at intervals. There were smart showers this morning also, five inches of rain being recorded in all. This has gladdened the hearts of cultivators, whose winter crops will be greatly benefitted. The grain-dealers, have been compelled to reduce the prices of grain. This rain will also improve fodder for cattle.

SATARA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday, we had a heavy downpour of rain, the effect of which will be generally beneficial. The rain is too late to avert a famine, but still it will greatly improve the situation. The danger from the scarcity of water in consequence of the wells and tanks being dried up, seems to have been averted for the present.

DOWNPOUR IN POONA.

The *Deccan Herald* of yesterday says:—We are glad to say that good rain is reported to have fallen in all parts of the Poona District yesterday. The sky is cloudy and overcast. A little amount of rain fell in Poona in the day and a further fall was expected during the night. This rain, it is said, will greatly benefit the rabi crops and increase the water-supply. According to the *Poona Observer*, on Thursday the clouds began to gather, and good rain fell. It continued throughout the night, and will enable a cold weather crop to be sown.

BOMBAY STANDING CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Congress Committee, held yesterday, in the rooms of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the text of the subjects proposed by the Calcutta Congress Reception Committee for discussion at the Congress was discussed and approved. The following additional subjects were suggested:—(1) The question of the operation of the closure of the Mints; (2) the question of Indian Civil and Military expenditure, so far as it could be dealt with upon the evidence recorded by the Royal Commission; (c) the unjustice of the charges of the troops employed at Suakin, in spite of the protests of all India and England, and the abolition of the oppressive import and excise duties. It was further resolved that a small sub-committee should report on the Draft Rules regarding the constitution of the Congress. The selection of the delegates to be proceeded with as usual through the Bombay Presidency Association.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The first round of the Forty-Two medal handicap was played, on Thursday morning, with the following result:—

		Round.	Handicap.	Nett Scores.
1	D K Love	46	— 9	37
2	Dr D MacDonald	38	Scratch	38
	A K Green	41	— 3	38
	G MacKenzie	47	— 9	38
3	R A English	47	— 8	39
	A C Owen	47	—10	39
	C Sinclair	49	—10	39
4	J M Heyn	49	— 8	41
5	J C Kiddie	50	— 9	41
	R B Nixon	53	—12	41
11	H Bromley	53	—10	43
12	F J Nathan	47	— 3	44
	W E Young	46	— 2	44
	H S Reed	50	— 6	44
	F H Brown	54	—10	44
16	M P Reid	49	Scratch	45
17	P F Fischer	50	— 4	46
18	P G Irvine	49	— 2	47
	H Blackwell	50	— 3	47
	C E Nixon	47	Scratch	47

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

NOVEMBER 6—Sub-Lieut. O. Goldsmith, appointed by the Secretary of State, has arrived in Bombay, and attached to the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.

NOVEMBER 13—Mr. F. F. Pickard, Engineer, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, is appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

NOVEMBER 15—Theservices of Sub-Lieut B. Acheson Gray, R. I. M. S. Staden, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for transport duty above Bhamo. Commander E. J. Beaumont returned from leave, and permitted to live on shore and do general duty.

NOVEMBER 16—Mr. T. H. Knight, Engineer, R. I. M. S. Clive, has proceeded on 60 days' privilege leave. Mr. C. T. Amor, R. I. M. S. Clive, has proceeded on privilege leave till the 10th December, 1896.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

"The woman who affects to despise Art when nature fails is too uninteresting to be considered," says "Powder Puff," in the *Lady's Realm*, the new monthly magazine which assumes to be the monitor of the life that is distinctively called "high." A very fascinating poster advertised this would-be organ of the world of fashion. The editor took opportunities in advance of asserting that it would be essentially a magazine for the Refined and Cultured Home. Everyone was on the look-out for its coming. It at last appeared. The price—a modest 6d.—put it within reach even of those who could not claim descent from a hundred earls. By this time, we have all seen and discussed the November number, though it is not yet November. What is the general verdict? That it is very much the same as all the other women's papers. The titled contributors are undoubtedly more numerous—if that is evidence of special excellence. It gossips more exclusively of the doings of knights and titled dames. But in truth the less pretentious monthlies and weeklies have never wasted an opportunity of making the most of the smallest sign of aristocratic talent with a snobbishness which even the *Lady's Realm* could not excel. It is in the tone of the paper that the distinction lies. The high and mighty tone of which an echo is heard in the quotation from "Powder Puff" is characteristic of the style of the *Lady's Realm*, excluding the story-tellers, from end to end.

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From the rank of duchesses up and a little way down, the contributors are mustered. The pretty little essay by the Countess of Warwick, "My Pleasaunce," is made more interesting by its charming photographic illustrations of bits and corners of the old garden. The Duchess of Somerset, aided by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kelly, though their plebeian names do not appear on the title page, also discourses gracefully on the consolations in a garden. One of the Marchioness of Granby's clever crayon sketches of the late Duchess of Leinster makes the frontispiece. This is an attractive roll call of good names. Then as people are never tired of hearing tales of the Princess of Wales, the story of her early life is told by an Englishwoman in Denmark. The illustrations are numerous, and interesting, though the early photos of the Princess, in all the vagaries of costume that fashion perpetrated under the influence of the crinoline, will hardly attract the admiration of the world to-day. The bloated over-trimmed skirts, the uncouth, ill-fitting jackets are object lessons in the progress that has been made in the art of dressmaking within the last thirty years.

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Alas! for the aspirations of aristocratically minded editors, the scions of noble stock do not usually produce the best literary fruit. With the deplorable perversity of human nature the good writers of fiction are almost essentially *bourgeois*; and, strange to relate, even in high life, there is a preference for the good novel of *bourgeois* origin rather than for the indifferently written story by a princess. So the *Lady's Realm* includes such popular favourites as W. E. Norris, who tells a Society story of "The Three Aspirants;" S. R. Crockett, who begins a serial of the "Kail Yard" type, called "Lad's Love;" Ross N. Carey, whose hero and heroine are exceptionally perverse and unhappy; and Marie Corelli, the great attraction evidently—inasmuch as her name is prominently mentioned on the top of the cover as author of a long complete story.

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It will be a surprise to many who only know Miss Corelli through the shock she gave the world in writing "Barabbas," and through her subsequent fearless attacks on the publishing fraternity, to find her amongst the elect as the young Daniel who criticizes and reproves the sins of society. Miss Corelli has been one of the most criticized women herself. She has been much cried up, but more cried down—a sure sign that she has points to be envied. When women talk hardly of another woman, it is evidence of personal charm as well as talent. You will hear that Marie Corelli is a non descript little body with pretty complexion and tow-coloured hair. Yes, her complexion is pale and her hair light, but how well she sets it off with Parma violets—compelling one for the time to think that the pleasantest people to look upon are fair.

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"Jane" is the uncompromising title of Marie Corelli's story—Jane, the heroine, being an elderly spinster who comes in for a fortune and spends a lot of it in seeing life by going into society. Those who belong to such circles as Miss Corelli describes can say if her story is not exaggerated. For the sake of society one hopes it is, and that princes, peers, and well-born people generally are not drawn into such unstrupulous shifts as Miss Corelli depicts. The Hon. Mrs. Maidenham strikes one as being a shade or two overdrawn. If she were quite as fast and vulgar, the gentle lady-like old maid would have rebelled sooner. Jane's attitude when she does assert herself is very fine, and her adventure altogether is well told.

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Mrs. Haweis, who writes "The Home Beautiful," has a great deal that is very critical and instructive to say about the arranging and furnishing of our houses. Years ago she acknowledges to having said that the English are not artistic, and as she is writing on tinting still on the same theme of beautifying our belongings, it is to be feared that we have made scant progress. It is not for want of strong language or earnest exhortation that Mrs. Haweis has failed to impress her theories. It appears on her own shewing. "My Editor," she says, "exhorts me not to be too strenuous—and strenuous I will not be." Personally I do not quite grasp what strenuous means in that way. If it is to express herself in violently acute angles like the lady on the top of the page in the æsthetic frock, grasping a Pompeian Jar with the tenacity of an octopus, it is to be hoped that she will keep to her resolution not to be "strenuous," as it looks very uncomfortable. If it is to outpour her soul in abuse of our sadly philistine tastes—our innocent love of gaudy tambourines, our economical turn for creating umbrella stands out of drain pipes, our degrading delight in walls that look, "as she says," as if they had been papered by "the foul fiend" let us hope Mrs. Haweis will be "strenuous," for it is highly amusing. To quote Mrs. Haweis again in a phrase which, if "strenuous," is also distinctly "nursemaidy," if "the dander" of the upper ten for whom Mrs. Haweis writes "is not up" at her abuse of their English interiors, if the Bishopesses who have entertained her can sit under her in the Art pulpit of the *Lady's Realm*, surely the average woman may listen, too, in all humility and thankfulness.

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The lady who writes the fashion article in the *Lady's Realm* is also inclined to "strenuousness." Talking of prettily trimmed underwear she says:—"It was the wave of stern Puritanism that dulled the song of the poets and the harp of the singer. It was beneath this wave that womankind thought good of the maxim that beauty was a snare, and adopted unlovely long cloth and heavy linen instead of fair lawn and lace, thereby sacrificing half their charms. We venture to ask why garments of grace and elegance should be considered indicative of much that is unholy and wicked? If wickedness can appreciate loveliness and refinement, surely it may be taken as a blessed sign, a yearning for higher things. Could the artist or poet invoke divine inspiration and creation of "Fancy's brightest form" out of the woman who persistently wore hygienic underwear and a divided skirt?"—Well, perhaps it might set Alfred Austin hard to turn out an ode in praise of a Jaeger vest or a pair of lady's cycling knickers, but Herrick if he lived now would have written sonnets by the score to his lady love in bicycling divided costumes. The Earl of Crewe in his light vein might find inspiration for a *vers de société* in the length of limb that may or may not be seen under a divided skirt. Frenchmen—but then the French are no authority for English people on the proprieties—have, of course, already immortalized the pantalette with the bicyclette.

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It must be said of the lady who calls herself "Powder Puff, writing under the heading of the "Mirror of Venus," that she has the courage of her convictions. She talks boldly of Art—she means artifice—in the getting up of her complexion. "The best complexion ever yet possessed requires its milk and roses to be well cherished. . . . Like everything else that is carried to extremes, painting and powdering can be made odious; but, on the other hand, it may prove of the greatest assistance to render a pretty woman prettier, and a plain one appear to greater advantage than heretofore. To ignore such details shows a painful lack of vanity; and a woman without vanity may be compared to a rose without scent or a diamond without sparkle. To my mind this quality in the feminine is a virtue, provided, of course that it is judiciously indulged. Surely a woman who is not in the least vain must be a commonplace creature. She who adores her small vanities, does so for the purpose of pleasing others as much as herself, and thereby enhances her own influence in the world."

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Let us turn for a moment from this frivolous view of women's life to the serious side as it came up at the conference of the National Union of Women Workers at Manchester this week. The difficult subject of dealing with destitute gentlewomen was taken, the opening address being given by Miss Mackarness, who spoke well of the work done in this direction by Miss Younghusband. The plan recommended was to have workrooms for ladies where dressmaking, mending, and copying are done; from the large office in the county towns, there should be branches in small country towns; but this plan even seemed to be ineffectual to deal with those most helpless people who cannot help themselves. The Hon. Mrs. Maclagan, carrying on the crusade which she had begun at the Church Congress, spoke against the nuttiness of the young generation and the dreariness of the old governess, cross-overs and chairbus of "ladies'" work.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is a common belief that in the eighteenth century life was far more tolerable, not to say enjoyable, than it is at present. We see the lovely pictures of the ladies in their grand dresses and the gentlemen with their flowered silks, their powdered hair, and their glittering stars. We see them at their supper tables, in their salons, at their promenades; they look splendid. What have we to show against all this magnificence? Where is gone the carriage of the snuff-box, the conduct of the cane, the handling of the bat, the studied bow, the elaborate compliment, the courtly dance, the aristocratic dignity? All—all are vanished. In their place we have the black coat, the cigarette, the careless attitude, a bare respect paid to woman, and a simplicity of manners which would formerly have been thought unworthy of gentle folk. There have been losses—great losses—in social manners; on the other hand, there have perhaps been gains. Let us see. In the first place the Great—to use the delightful old phrase—do not get drunk; they do not gamble away a whole fortune in a night; they are not killed in duels; they are not encouraged or allowed to think themselves above the common laws of morals. Now, formerly, behind those splendid beings there was continually the possibility and the danger of drunkenness, duelling, and gambling. The changes, chances, and dangers of life were far more serious than now. We have changed so much. And then they were not always holding assemblies in their gorgeous costumes. Take their daily life. The house of the greatest was conducted with a coarseness of accompaniments which would now be impossible. Swift has shown us, for instance, how the tallow candle found its way everywhere—into the soup, on the cutlet, over the pudding. Personal cleanliness was unknown below a certain level; the servants went to bed drunk as well as the master; there was a constant danger of fire from this cause; footmen were insolent to the guests, especially those who refused to give them large vails; they called the master's relations, who came often and gave them nothing, "dead men;" they had their own gallery at the theatre, where they behaved horribly; they plundered and stole all they could lay their hands on, selling the things at the "old iron" shop which stood in every bye street. As for manners, if they were fine, they were artificial—one thinks of Horace Walpole entering a room on tiptoe with a set smile on his face, and handing his hat as if it was a fan. In private life manners, even among the Great, could be very bad indeed; many of the greatest ladies were wholly ungoverned in their tempers. Gout crippled the men, and carried them off at an early age; and the House of Commons during the whole of the century showed how venal and corrupt were the younger sons at least of noble houses. If we get behind these lovely pictures, we see brutality of thought and speech as well as of manners which makes us, on the whole, rejoice that we were not born among the Great of the last century.

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There remain those who were not Great; who lived below—the clergy, the merchants, the professional classes, the retail tradesmen, the craftsman, and the service. The position of the clergy has been drawn over and over again; we know Macaulay's picture. It is grossly exaggerated. He was unable to see the city clergy respected for their piety and their learning, and, what is more, endowed with a sufficiency of income. But the character of a time is illustrated by its amusements. Now, the eighteenth century amusements most popular—in which it is not supposed that persons of dignity and position joined—consisted of prize fights—there was generally a Sunday morning prize fight on the "Green Stage"—*i.e.*, the fields beside Tottenham-court-road; of bear and bull baiting; of cock throwing; of duck hunting; of gambling in all its branches, and of drinking also in all its branches. The tea gardens which abounded all round London were open to all comers, and witnessed such abuses as in our time would not be tolerated for a moment. The streets were badly lighted and badly paved; there were no police by day, and at night the town was guarded by poor old men, put into watch boxes to keep them off the rates. For the young men there was no career open except such as their fathers had followed. The law alone offered a chance, and a very slender chance, for a young man without family interest to win distinction. The position of the average literary man was that of a hack; that of the artist was almost as bad. The engineer, the accountant, the actuary, the journalist hardly existed. Trade was held in contempt, and every post of honour or profit was given either as a ministerial bribe, or to some minister's younger son or cousin. With every disposition to be kindly disposed towards this century of continual war, fighting, tumult, and unrest, which has so absurdly obtained the reputation of Quiet and Rest, I cannot but feel that in this present age we are infinitely better off.

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When and where will the madness for Flats cease? One understands the great convenience of living in the centre of things; if there is a lift, we would perhaps rather be one in a beehive on the eighth story than to live in a small house at West Kensington. But why should people want to live in a huge mansion, the back windows looking into a dark, dank, damp well; in some dismal suburb miles away from the centre of things? Yet in whatever direction one turns a melancholy foot, there is a huge mansion facing us, built for flats. They must be occupied, or they would not be run up. Who takes them? Who lives in them all? What has become of the houses which once these people occupied? Are there long, empty, deserted streets whose inhabitants have deserted them in order to take Flats? Are there, perchance, whole suburbs actually as described as Tadmor on account of these Flats? They seem always to be taken, I say, as soon as they are built. Who are the people continually on the look out for a Flat? Then some of them, to my certain knowledge, and on the testimony of a certain experienced builder, have provided nothing—nothing at all—either in the way of a fire escape or for the prevention of fire. Some day we shall read of a fearful tragedy, in which the miserable occupants of the upper stories of a lofty Flat have perished horribly—imagine a fire breaking out on the ground floor, and not being got under till it has rushed upwards. Staircase in flames or broken up and fallen; no ladder long enough to reach; no fire escape; and the floor a hundred and twenty feet above the street! I do not know what are the powers of the London County Council, but I am of serious opinion that a mansion of Flats should be licensed like a public-house, and that the licence should be refused until it could be shown that there were means of escape for every floor in case of fire.

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In the matter of the governess and the forced holiday, a correspondent corrects me as to the expense of board and lodging. She says that in estimating the cost of keeping my governess during her enforced holiday of two months I must not set down so much as 25s. a week. There are places, she says, where board and lodging can be had for 10s. 6d. to 16s. a week. Well, perhaps 25s. was too much; yet, supposing my governess to pay 12s. 6d. a week for her board and lodging, there are still the petty expenses—washing, omnibuses, railway fare, gloves, boots, the two months' wear of dress. How much must we set down for all these things? With any deductions it remains a cruel hardship to engage the whole work of a governess for a very small stipend and to make her keep herself for two months out of the whole year. My correspondent adds that there is another side of the question; viz., that all people like a holiday and change. Quite so. But that is another story. A governess ought to be entitled to a holiday, but since her slender pay is only justified by including board and lodging, she ought to receive an allowance for board and lodging during her holidays.

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A literary man writes to me on a subject of some interest to the craft—there is but one craft, and there is but one trade. It is a minor point, yet not without importance—viz., the practice of begging books for libraries—public libraries, free libraries, village libraries—of the people who write them. Now, it flatters and pleases an author to learn that he is in request; he would like to send his books all over the world, if the world would read them; but this is impossible, because he cannot give them without buying them first; he has to go to his bookseller like anyone else and pay the same price that other people pay. In the same way the publisher, who is also pelted with such begging letters, cannot give his books. Any book costs money to produce, therefore, a letter begging for books is a letter begging a subscription, whether it is addressed to a publisher or an author. For my own part, such a request flatters me; I accede when I can, and when the library belongs to a village which is really too poor to buy books. It might save trouble if one sent a small subscription instead; but then—consider! It is like a little cold water down the back to think of it; suppose that the little subscription was spent in buying some inferior person's books, some hated rival's contemptible works! Everybody knows perfectly well that the hated rival is never read. Yet there might be some mistake; one would spare the library the misfortune of having his books on the shelves. Therefore, in order to make quite sure, we will send our own books instead of a cheque.

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From the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 10 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 248 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 317 persons. The average for the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 340. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 107 from fevers, 24 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 168 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·1 per 1,000 per annum.

MEN AND MATTERS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Last Thursday was the opening day of the Bombay Hunt, and some forty odd sportsmen turned out to greet the M. F. H., who had announced his intention of meeting at the Jackal Club. The hounds have in nowise belied the expectations that were entertained as to their general merits. Judging from the run with which we were favoured on the opening day, and the good hunting qualities which the pack displayed on the previous Sunday, they seem to possess plenty of pace and dash, and to be fully able to account for any stout-hearted Jack they may happen to come accross. On Thursday, the Chuckla covers were first drawn, and the hounds soon pushed up their natural enemy and took the field through an excellent line of country, winding up with a kill half-way up one of the Powy Hills in the neighbourhood of Coorla. The pace was a cracker throughout with the exception of a couple of trifling checks. The hounds, however, cast forward on their own account and quickly hit off the scent again, and gave those who were out a rattling good spin of some forty minutes before running into their quarry. Everybody was in the best of spirits, and all loud in their praises at the way in which the hounds worked from start to finish. Master Steuart will now feel that his preparatory labours have not been in been vain.

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The byke has come to stay. It is increasing in popularity daily, and the wave of cycling has fairly set in to our shores. The cyclists of Bombay have taken full advantage of fair Luna's rays this last week, and one hears on all sides of moonlight rides being arranged for, and of having come off successfully. The Gymkhana are arranging a monster affair for to-night, and the volunteers and others have already organized a series of most enjoyable runs. The latest phase of society here is the "byke dinner," to which you are invited by a card with the mystic word "cycling" in the corner. You gather that you are to dine and byke, and then comes the sartorial question. The fair "cycliennes" (the word is registered), of course, look charming in anything, and what is more becoming than the present costume, but for the men it is different. At the present moment a compromise is effected with a club dinner jacket, white waistcoat, and black tie, with your nether-man clad in knickers and stockings. It only wants some shining light to start black satin knee-breeches and silk stockings and lo the whole difficulty is solved. It would look neat, too, with brass buttons and ditto to the waistcoat.

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Why, oh my lady friends, do some of you ride lampless in our crowded throughfares. I nearly sent a fair incognita to the regions of paradise the other night when driving home after a day of unremitting toil. Let your lamp shine before men, and your safety is secured.

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Several people have complained in this our damp climate that they cannot keep the nickel-work of their cycles in order. "The following plan which I saw advocated the other day may be of service. Get your chemist to make up the following prescription:—Jeweller's rouge, take a quarter of an ounce, and of whitening half-an-ounce; mix this up with the best Salad oil till it is in a thin paste. Apply to the nickel-work by spreading it over lightly, taking care to avoid the joints, and then polish with a chamois leather. One application a month is quite sufficient. The bright parts of your machine, after it has been cleaned and put away, may be smeared over with a rag soaked in vaseline, but, of course, before using all the vasaline must be wiped off.

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I have heard of some good bags this week, and our gunners seem to have been fairly busy and fortunate. A couple of sambur cast—but, as the old Lincolnshire poacher's song says "I must not tell you where—" got seventy-seven couple, which is the best I have heard of this week. It contained eight couple of snip, four couple of teal, and sixty-five couple of quail; which is good for one day. Another party of three brought home fifty-two couple, and yet a third with two guns accounted for forty-one couple. All the bags were composed chiefly of quail, which seem to be fairly numerous this season.

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The shooting season for big game on the Nilgiris began on the first of the month, and four fine stags have already been obtained. The largest measures 39½. The record head for these regions is 42 inches. Major Cumberland, who is well-known for his expeditions into the Altai Country of Western Siberia, has just returned to England, where he publishes an account of his bag. He had some excellent sport amongst the Ovis Ammon. The previous record for the Siberian sheep was 47½ inches by 19 inches. This noted shikari has heads which are in the hands of Ward, the great taxidermist, and of the following dimensions:—(1) 56½ inches by 18½ in girth, a very beautiful head, though less massive than one or two of the others; (2) 54½ inches by 18½; (3) 54½ inches by 19; (4) 54½ inches by 19½; (5) 50 inches by 19; and (6) 48½ inches by 18½. Major Cumberland used a single barrel, 303, by Henry, and speaks most enthusiastically of this new weapon's shooting powers.

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It has now been definitely arranged by the Joint Committee of the Philadelphian Cricketers to accept the invitation conveyed to them by Mr. C. W. Alcock, of the Surrey Club, to visit England next year. Seeing that they were the only team in America able to beat the Australians, they must be no mean experts at the game. They are to arrive in England about the middle of May and play from sixteen to eighteen matches against the leading English counties—the Gentlemen of England and Oxford and Cambridge Universites. Now, my Parsee friends, why do ye sit all day in market-place idle? Here is a golden opportunity, and you are letting it slip through your fingers. Think what a chance you are missing. If you were to go over to the old country next spring, you could try your strength against England, Africa, and North and South America. Surely this is good enough for you. Ranjitsinji is in the zenith of his powers now, and long may he continue to be so, and any of his countrymen would be welcomed with open arms and not only that they would draw. Take your courage in both hands and old Father Time by the forelock, and let the spring of ninety-seven see you all wielding the willow, etc., in dear old England.

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The great wrestling match which excites such an interest amongst the native population came off, at Lahore, a few days ago. Over eighty thousand people witnessed the performance. The two champions were Ghulam, in the service of Indore, and Kunkar Singh, of Cashmere. They struggled together for some three hours without either party getting a fall, and the judges then stepped in and declared for a draw. It speaks well for their powers of resistance and stamina to keep up such a prolonged effort without, as our American friends say, one or the other weakening.

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The Hyderabad Races are now ancient history, but they were productive of some real good racing, and some that was not. A lot of our old favorites were engaged, notably Mulberry, Forest Lodge, and Grey Ghost. On dit that Captain Firman, has leased his pony to the 4th Hussars, but it lacks confirmation. There is a report flying about that Hyderabad was the scene of some turf scandal, and that the Stewards have been compelled to take cognizance of the affair. We shall be put in due possession, no doubt, of the facts of the case in due course, but till then, mum!

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The following yarn is instructive, if not amusing and of course American.

and undergone careful revision to suit the exigencies of these provinces, and by the time this letter reaches you a thousand copies will have been distributed far and wide, in every district, to those of the officials whose duty it is to relieve the existing pressure. In Nagpur itself the Boregaon quarries have been opened, and all who will work are employed on daily wages, and to still further assist them grain stalls have been established contiguous to the works at which the labourers can procure their supplies at very much cheaper rate than that ruling in the several ordinary markets. A commodious and well-situated poor-house has also been opened by the wealthy citizens of the city, with the Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E., at their head, and under the auspices of Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, the popular Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, who is indefatigable in his exertions to alleviate suffering. The Supreme Government, at the instance of Mr. Lyall, has sanctioned a grant of five lakhs for provincial relief-works. Of the above sum, two lakhs of rupees have been given to the Jubbulpore Division, and the remainder are to be utilized in other quarters. Relief works, which are principally to be in the form of roads, are to be begun almost immediately, and Mr. E. Penny, our Executive Engineer, has been appointed Superintendent of these works. Of course, the Buniahs seem quite as far away as they were a month back to reduce rates, but are on the contrary still raising their prices. But now that the machinery of State has been set in motion, it is hoped the principal sufferers—the poorer classes—will be much relieved. Another phase of the widespread distress has, however, begun to develope itself, namely, the disposal of agricultural cattle, and these are being daily driven in from the surrounding villages and sold for just what they may fetch to the beef butchers, who are ever on the alert to snap up all the cattle brought in. Many of the poor people who are crowding into Nagpur, as to a city of refuge, aver that they have for days past subsisted on nothing more than flour made from a description of grass seed, which though it may allay the pangs of hunger, has certainly no nourishment in it.

All sorts of devices are being resorted to to procure rain, and some wily Hindu priests have in this connection hit upon a novel method to bring grist to their mills, namely, to publish far and wide that Kali, or some other of the Hindu pantheon, is responsible for the prevailing calamity, and that to appease the wrath of the offended deity every family must contribute a peace-offering of a seer of rice and four annas. This preposterous theory and impudent demand was actually proclaimed publicly by beat of tom-tom.

IN THE NASIK DISTRICTS.

At present, writes a correspondent, there are about 1,800 people on relief-works at Yeola. These people are nearly all turban weavers, who have been thrown out of employment by reason of the sirvast. As there are no marriages this year there is scarcely any sale for the cheap turbans made in Yeola. It will, therefore, be understood that the chief cause of distress at Yeola is not the threatened famine at all, though the high prices have no doubt accentuated the distress. These people with their women and children are working cheerfully at breaking metal, and are now doing their work at moderately satisfactory rates, considering that they are quite unaccustomed to hard labour of this kind. Thus the provisions of the Famine Code are in force.

At Nandgaon some 400 people are on similar work. Many of these people are cultivators. They also are working well. At Satara there are about 100 people, but they are diminishing in numbers, and I do not think that there is really any present distress in that neighbourhood. These are the only famine relief-works in progress. Arrangements are being made for providing work in the Niphad taluka and elsewhere.

At the present moment signs of real distress are not observable except at Yeola, as described already. The Yeola weavers are, I believe, to be sent back to their looms, and Government are going to provide them with materials and pay them for weaving coarse cloth. An increase in numbers seeking relief is expected very soon, but it is quite impossible to say at present how many people are coming or when we may expect them. The district officers, however, are practically ready to employ 10,000, and there will be no difficulty in providing for 30,000 people or even 50,000; but so far the general opinion seems to be that provision for 30,000 will be ample.

As regards fodder for cattle it is beginning to get scarce in Niphad, Yeola and Sinnar, I think. Grass has in Nasik risen in price from Rs. 3 to 8 or 9 per 1,000. There is no doubt that there will be in all the eastern part of the district a very great scarcity of fodder. I do not know what measures the Collector is taking, but I have no doubt that he is carrying out the Government orders issued a few days ago about opening reserved forests, &c. Still there certainly will be a great mortality of cattle, and I cannot imagine any practicable measures which could be taken to avoid it. I would like to add that I feel confident that if people will come to the works in time with all the members of their families, there need be no misgivings as to their being able to earn ample subsistence. The Famine Code is in fact liberal.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS IN AHMEDNAGAR.

The probability of distress sufficiently intense to require the opening of relief-works was foreseen by the leaders of native society and by officials early in October, writes an Ahmednagar correspondent. The first public discussion took place at the District Local Board meeting, held on the 13th October, when it was decided to postpone commencing all new work that was not suitable as relief-work, and thus increase the balance available to meet the cost of relief-works. The next public discussion was at a meeting of the Municipality, held on the 22rd October, when it was brought to notice that some wealthy citizens of Ahmednagar had arranged to open a grain shop in the city, where grain should be sold to the poor at cost price. The opening of the grain shop had the immediate effect of steadying the price of grain, but it may be questioned if it has influenced in any way the upward tendency of rates. Until after the *Diwali* labourers in most parts of the district would not accept work at reduced rates of pay, the exception being the south-eastern parts of the district. Since the *Diwali*, the area of distress has extended to nearly all the Eastern talukas, and test relief works are being promptly sanctioned as the necessity for them arises.

There ought to be enough fodder already stacked or in the Government forests to keep alive all cattle worth preserving. All the Ahmednagar districts except the two south-eastern talookas are well supplied with orders received flowing from the Ghauts.

FURTHER NEWS FROM BROACH.

In the eastern parts of the Broach district, writes a correspondent, the crops are excellent. In the central parts they are moderate—say 10 annas. In the western strip along the coast they are poor, and in a few villages the wheat has failed entirely. Some relief will be necessary in this sea coast strip, and is being given now to a certain extent by local funds works. As far as its own resources are concerned this district with the exception of the few villages referred to would be in no risk of suffering from any scarcity, and the agriculturists will of course make a great deal of money by the high prices. But the poorer classes in the towns are suffering already from the excessively high price brought about by combinations of Buniahs here as elsewhere, and by this general adoption of that sagacious policy which I see has been recommended, that everybody should keep his grain to himself and allow no export measures being taken here to open a cheap shop for the poor. I see exaggerated statements in papers about the state of things here. The "looting" was the freak of two drunken Bhils, and the crops generally have not failed.

REASSURING NEWS FROM BELGAUM.

The prospects of Belgaum as compared with some other districts in the Presidency are distinctly favourable, in the view of a well-informed correspondent. The civil authorities only anticipate scarcity in two talukas, Parasgad and Athni, and works for relief purposes are ready to be opened directly they are wanted. At present it is quite impossible to say correctly how many people will come on: it is a question which will develop itself later, one of the chief factors being the prices of grain, but unless there is large immigration from other districts the numbers who will present themselves for relief-work will not, in the opinion of competent observers, exceed 5 to 6,000 people. This number is given, as this year is very similar as regards Belgaum to 1891-92.

There is a fair amount of fodder in the district, and within radius of 20 miles each of Belgaum the kharif crops are not at all bad. The Revenue authorities are on the whole easy about the general state of the district, and as they are by far the best-informed people, their opinion is very reassuring. Test works are being opened at once, to be followed by relief-works in the affected areas.

THE DECCAN SABHA'S REPRESENTATION.

The Deccan Sabha has addressed a further letter to Mr. J. Monteath Acting Chief Secretary to Government, in which they state that out of the 13 districts of the Deccan and Konkan Governments have already recognized the distress in Sholapur and Bijapur to be of so intense a character as to require special relief measures under the Famine Code. As regards the rest, according to our information, the three Eastern Talukas of the Poona district (Ghodnadi, Bhimthadi and Indapur), the three Eastern Talukas of Satara (Man, Khatav and Vita), the three Eastern Talukas of Belgaum (Athani, Parasgad and Khanapur), the three Eastern Talukas of Dharwad, the South-Western portion of Nagar, the Southern portion of Khandesh and the Eastern portion of Nasik, and parts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri and Kanara appear to us to be also suffering from very acute distress, though in their case this distress is not as general as in Sholapur and Bijapur. We accordingly submit that the principal provisions of the Famine Code, which have been extended partially to Sholapur and Bijapur, may also be brought into operation in regard to these areas, as there can now be no reasonable doubt that there is no prospect of relief possible by any occasional diversion of the South-East monsoon in the direction of these districts. Further delay in this matter will only add to the anxieties of the people and the responsibility of Government. . . . As regards Railways, the only extension is represented by the S. M. system and the Dhond Manmad line, constructed during the last famine. These Railways will, of course, prove to some extent useful, but when it is borne in mind that the famine this year is not confined to Peninsular India but includes also the whole of Northern India from Peshavar to Calcutta and further east to Burmah, throughout which area the later rains have failed and prices have gone up beyond all former precedent even in the early months of the distress, it is quite clear that the Railway agency will not be able to ensure supplies from other parts of the country to the extent that was found practicable twenty years ago. This is the principal cause for anxiety in dealing with the famine of this year.

Unless grain supplies are near at hand, no railway facilities can count for much in carrying relief to famine-stricken people. The Sabha considers that if there had been large stocks in the country either in this Presidency or in the other Provinces, it would have been impossible for any combination of grain dealers, no matter how powerful, to maintain the high level of prices all over the country for a period of two months as has been already the case this year. This circumstance rather indicates that there is a deficiency of grain stores and unless the winter rains come to the relief of Northern India, these stocks will prove more deficient to meet the heavy demands likely to be made on them as the season advances. Nothing but foreign importation on a large scale appears to us to be likely to ensure an adequate supply of food-grains over such a large area as is at present threatened with the worst forms of distress. The question then arises how this foreign importation can be ensured on a scale proportionate to the exigencies of such a heavy demand. The Sabha's Council are aware that it is the settled policy of Government not to interfere with the private movements of trade unless in very exceptional cases, and there can be no doubt that Government agency is not well-suited for the purpose of such a gigantic undertaking. The practical training in business and the motives of self-interest are entirely absent in such official agency and there is almost a certainty of considerable mismanagement and loss accruing without any corresponding advantage. At the same time, the private agency available for undertaking the importation of many crores worth of grain from distant parts naturally shrinks from an enterprize which is calculated to tax all its resources, unless it has a reasonable assurance that the risks run will be to a certain extent minimised by the State, as representing the public at large, coming to its help. In what form this help can be safely rendered is a matter about which opinions will differ. Public guarantees against loss are not easily devised and cannot be properly enforced. The Sabha, however, has ascertained the views of some of the leading capitalists in Bombay on this point, from which it appears that private Syndicates with large resources of their own would be prepared to enter upon this large importation business on certain conditions which are not open to the objections that might be urged in the case of an absolute guarantee against loss.

Some Bombay merchants have already floated a company for the importation of foreign grain by raising among them a capital of about 12 lacs of rupees. Now if Government contribute, say, an equal sum to finance the concern properly, merchants expect to be able to put down in Bombay and sell at cost price nearly a crore worth of grain every month while the scarcity lasts. If loss results, Government will bear its own share equally with the Syndicate. The stake that the Syndicate have in the concern will ensure the economy necessary for the success of such an undertaking. This scheme is not open to the usual objections which might be urged against Government competition with private trade and it will ensure a maximum of relief at a minimum expenditure of State resources. From past experience it may be expected that from five to ten lacs of men will have to be maintained on Public Works and on gratuitous public charity, and under the Famine Relief Code, wages have to be given so as to ensure, at the prices for the time prevailing, a subsistance wage in grain to the labourers. If prices continue at their present high level, the charges to Government on this account will be far in excess of what was incurred during the last famine, and any reduction in the price of grain will more than make up the loss which might possibly be expected to fall on Government, if the arrangement suggested above meets with their approval. Government might also assist the concern by remitting for it railway charges, and special facilities for distribution. Unless some such great undertaking is made possible with Government help, the defective stocks at present in the country will not permit of the Indian market being properly supplied, and as long as the deficiency continues demoralization of the people, as represented by the riots and looting and their severe repression, can never be effectively prevented. The interest of Government in securing a lower level of prices is at least as great as that of the philanthropic merchants of Bombay who have joined the resources for the purpose and the co-operation of Government with the latter will attract to the scheme much larger support and will practically ensure the success of the whole undertaking. Mere local charity will never secure an addition to the stock of supplies and charity besides can prove but little avail to the large majority of the population whose sense of self respect will stand in the way of their accepting any kind of relief except in the form of a lower level of prices. At the same time, local charity, if organized on a proper footing, has its own sphere of action.

Unless some such effort is properly set on foot in the Presidency itself and appeal made to the charity of the ruling country, the hands of Government are not likely to be much strengthened by private charity in dealing with this year's distress. . . . Into the vexed question, whether the relief work should be concentrated in a few places, where work can be found for large numbers and proper superintendence ensured or whether these works should be as near the homes of the distressed people as can conveniently be arranged we do not deem it at present necessary to enter and we prefer to wait till further experience on the works, which have been already sanctioned, becomes available. It is a question essentially of local adaptation and test works will alone furnish the means of judging fairly as to what steps ought to be taken. In regard to the supply of fodder for the cattle in the distressed districts, the recent action taken by Government in its resolution, appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Shuddleworth to the sole charge of this duty and giving him instructions based on past experience, shows clearly that Government is fully alive to the importance of the interests involved in the preservation of agricultural and milch cattle. At the same time, it appears to the Sabha that the distinction made between such cattle and others which are supposed to be not equally useful is a distinction which is founded apparently on the impression that the ryots possess a large number of useless cattle. Judging, however, from official statistics, it appears that out of a total of 87 lacs of cattle in the Presidency proper, the plough-cattle are about 32 lacs and the milch cattle 28 lacs. Of the remaining 27 lacs, 22 lacs are young calves and buffalo calves and two lacs more are draft bullocks used for carts. This leaves only 3 or 4 lacs of undefined cattle which possibly are regarded as useless. . . . Whatever measures are taken, a considerable number of cattle must inevitably perish and the chances of the next year's agricultural operations, if seasonable rain falls, must not be unnecessarily prejudiced by any harshness in the small modicum of relief extended. . . . Section 28 of the Famine Code contemplates the appointment of a Famine Commissioner, when such appointment "appears to be required by the magnitude of the famine or by other circumstances." The advantages of appointing a strong officer to the chief executive control of famine administration, who will be responsible for properly directing all branches of famine relief, are obvious and we submit the time has arrived, when Government should in view of the magnitude of the task before them, make the appointment. And the distress in the Central Division being greater and more general than in the other Divisions, the Council of the Sabha venture to suggest that no better selection for the post could be made than that of Mr. Spence, the able and experienced Commissioner of the Central Division.

SCARCITY IN RAJKOT AND THREATENED INSECURITY OF PROPERTY.

The *Kathiawar Times* writes:—We are grieved to learn that the scarcity of grain in Rajkot is increasing day by day. This is we apprehended, due to the cupidity of some of the grain merchants. In spite of the circular of the Political Agent published in the last issue of the Kathiawar "Agency Gazette" the ingress of grain into Rajkote from the neighbouring States does not seem to be quite free and unfettered. This makes grain more scarce and dear than it would otherwise be. And this scarcity is further aggravated by some of the grain merchants who charge extravagant prices. And the consequences are disastrous. It is only yesterday that we learnt that some Pardeshi sepoys of the Regiment by physical force coerced a Banniah into selling his corn at a cheaper rate. A very short time after this a group of 10 sepoys of the Regiment came to the same merchant to practise similar coercion. The merchants have consequently run up to the State Karbhari.

IMPORTING GRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Secretary of State says that Government should not purchase grain as it would interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As the present juncture the ordinary course of trade is that the Bunnias and speculators hoard the food and the poor people starve. If Joseph had held their views some thousands of years ago the sons of Jacob would have starved, and the course of history been changed, but Joseph was a poor ignorant man compared with Lord George Hamilton. He knows nothing of Cobden, and among all the false gods of Egypt, the trade was unknown. The consequence was that there was corn in Egypt and the people lived. His Lordship's confidence that the people of England would liberally respond if an appeal for help is necessary, is no doubt comforting, and we may be sure that as soon as the English nation realizes the due necessity of India large sums will be subscribed, but how are they to be distributed? If the managers of the fund hold the same views about the ordinary course of trade they will refuse to send grain and send money. Imagine the delight of the wily Bunnia if he heard that a crore of rupees was being sent from England to relieve the starving communities bringing food all over the country at any price. It would be a magnificent chance for him, and he would promptly raise prices. Charity of this sort would do infinitely more harm than good, as, while it would relieve the necessity of a few destitute, it would make things much worse for the millions who are endeavouring to scrape along on their own slender resources. It appears to me that Messrs. Thackeray Moolla and other native gentlemen have hit upon the right means of relief: that is, to import grain and sell it to actual consumers at moderate rates, thus preventing the grain-dealers raising their prices and at the same time increasing the food-supply of the country. Why should not Government work on the same lines.

D.

FAMINE AND EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. H. E. Hutchins, whose ominous prediction of the failure of the Indian monsoon this year has come to be true, would do well not to prophesy yet another deficiency in our rain supply next year. We have already the plague and the famine to worry our minds, and to foist upon us any prospective fears would be simply killing. The air is rife with reports of grain riots. Mothers are parting with their dear children for a consideration. Relief-works have been given a cosmodic start. And the Viceroy had to tender a apology for his tour. But is the drain on India's purse still to continue on by the grant of the Exchange compensation allowance to officers drawing handsome salaries? Our local Financial Minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, is a scrupulous guardian of public money. It is said that he uses his pruning knife rather too freely when proposals for the reorganization of clerical establishments come up for his decision.—Yours, &c.,

N. F.

THE SCARCITY IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No one now doubts that the scarcity in the Konkan will be of a very severe type. But I fear that it will be something worse even than that. The former reports, that were based only on an eye-inspection of the standing crops, are found to have given the average outturn in excess of what is now found by actual experience. Being a native of the village of Avas, in the Alibag Taluka, and taking an interest in the well-being of its inhabitants, I made, a few days ago, a representation on that behalf to the Collector of Kolaba, stating the general condition of the people and requesting him to open relief-works. The kind-hearted Collector, he it said to his credit, promptly ordered inquiries to be made in the matter, and last Saturday a karkoon from Alibag was on the spot to ascertain the facts. The method adopted by the karkoon to carry out the instructions he had received was simple and primitive. He caused a number of the villagers to be assembled; and having interrogated them on certain points then and there, and having made them affix their signatures to the statements they had made to him, called upon a few of them to accompany him to some of their fields. First of all he proceeded to the Southern division of the village and ordered one of the bundles of the gathered rice-crop to be threshed in the presence of himself and the panchas, who accompanied him. In this case there was no grain to be found. In another place it was found to be half an adholi and so on. The following table shows what was actually done:—

Part visited.	No. of bundles threshed.	Yield in Adholis.
South	1	Nil.
Do.	1	¼
Centre	1	1
Do.	1	1-8
East	1	1 1-4
Do.	1	1 1-4
North	1	4
Do.	1	4
Total	8	13 1-8

The average yield per bundle = 13 1-8 ÷ 8 or 1 41-64 adholis. In good years the average number of bundles per acre is 80, but this year it will not be more than 60. The output per acre, therefore, = 60 × 1 41-64 or 98 7-16 adholis. The area under rice-cultivation, according to the village-officer's records, is 670 acres. The whole output of the village, therefore, = 670 × 98 7-16 or 65953 1-8 adholis; 24 of such adholis make one maund and 20 maunds make one khandi. The whole output is thus equal to 137 khandi nearly. The output I mentioned in my representation to the Collector was 200 khandies. In ordinary years the average yield per bundle is 10 adholis, while the average number of bundle per acre is 80. The average output per acre, therefore, would be 80 × 10 or 800 adholis. The average produce per acre mentioned by Colonel Godfrey in his report on the Alibag Revision Settlement is 1¼ khandis or 840 adholis, so that my estimate is rather under than over the normal produce per acre in good years. The average output per acre this year, as has been shown above, is 97 7-16 adholis, and the average output in annas of a rupee is found by a simple proportion which may be stated thus:—840 adholis : 98 7-16 adholis :: 16annas: average annas or (987-16 × 16) ÷ 840 = 1 anna and 10½ pies. The average output found out by the village officer was 5 annas and 4 pies, while that found out by me from information supplied by some of the villagers, was three annas and one pie. It will be seen that both these averages are in excess of the actual one anna and 10½ pies; but this is owing to the fact that while the crops were standing it appeared that the ears of corn which they had put forth would contain at least some grains, but as days passed on and the plants were withered, the ears dried up, and very few grains were found to be mature. With this miserable output, you can imagine, Sir, how difficult it would be for the poor people to sustain life. It is good news to the people that Government intend to open large relief-works, but in my opinion some provision for the supply of food-grains is absolutely necessary to be made beforehand, but since Government are not going to interfere with private trade, the villagers will have to approach the promoters of the philanthropic movement that has been recently set on foot in Bombay. As I said on a former occasion, there may be several villages in the Konkan whose condition may be equally critical, and I hope Government will do their best to mitigate the approaching distress as far as possible.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewadi, Nov. 20.

AID FOR PROTESTANT INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the names of Protestant Indian Christians have not come before the public in connection with measures of relief for the famine stricken, this does not imply that they have been backward in their sympathy. In many centres where the famine pinches the unfortunate sufferers of this race most severely relief committees have been formed, and such help as is in their power is being rendered. The Indian Christian community is not wealthy, and cannot compete in liberality with the rich men of other communities are doing, but according to their ability they are not behind in their sympathy or help.

As one method of rendering help a general fund has been opened in the columns of the *Dnyanodaya*, where even the smallest sums are received and acknowledged. This fund is managed by a committee chiefly of Indian Christians. This Committee is in correspondence with local committees in the famine districts, who inform the General Committee of special cases of need, and act as the responsible agents in distributing the fund. The help that is hoped can be rendered through this fund will not be confined to Christians, but will extend to any in suffering, irrespective of race and creed. We desire to give publicity to these facts through your columns in the hope that many charitably inclined Europeans, and others, may choose this agency as a channel for their benevolence. Donations should be sent to the Editor of the "Dnyanodaya," Byculla, Bombay, or to any of the committee mentioned below:—Rev. T. Nathuji, Rev. B. Padmanji, Rev. D. L. Joshi, Profr. N. G. Velinkar, and Rev. J. E. Abbott.—Yours, truly,

Bombay Nov. 20 J. E. ABBOTT.

THE FAMINE CODE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

CHAPTER VII.

WAGES AND RATIONS.

105. The standard rations for adults are fixed as follows:—

Item.	Adult Males. Minimum Ration. Weight allowed in ounces.	Adult Males. Maximum Ration. Weight allowed in ounces.	Adult Females. Minimum Ration. Weight allowed in ounces.	Adult Females. Maximum Ration. Weight allowed in ounces.
Flour	16	24	14	20
Other Items—				
Dal	2	4	2	4
Salt	1-3	1-2	1-3	1-2
Ghee*	1-3	1	1-3	1
Condiments and Vegetables	1-2	1	1-2	1

* In all cases, "Ghee" may be changed to "Oil," if oil be cheaper than ghee.

106. The standard rations for children are fixed Rations for children as follows:—

Item.	Working Children; age 7 to 12. Minimum Ration. Weight allowed in ounces.	Working Children; age 7 to 12. Maximum Ration. Weight allowed in ounces.	Non-Working Children; age under 7. Weight allowed in ounces.
Flour	12	18	6
Other items—			
Dal	2	3	1
Salt	1-3	3-4	1-3
Ghee	1-3	3-4	1-4
Condiments and Vegetables	1-2	3-4	1-4

107. The dole or gratuitous relief given in villages, and also the poor-house ration shall be the minimum rations prescribed in Sections 105 and 106 above, namely:—

DOLE AND POOR-HOUSE RATION.

Item.	Men.	Women.	Children. Age 7 to 12.	Children. Under 7.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Flour	16	14	12	6
Other items—				
Dal	2	2	2	1
Salt	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-3
Ghee	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-4
Condiments and Vegetables	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-4

108. Different scales of rations will, in practice, be necessary for the sick in hospital, and especially for those suffering from diseases brought on by want and innutritious food; and the Sanitary Commissioner shall be responsible for the provision of suitable diet scales in hospitals; but the maximum rations, prescribed in Sections 105 and 106 above, may be taken for general guidance as the hospital ration, which will, therefore, be as follows:—

HOSPITAL RATION.

Item.	Men.	Women.	Children. Age 7 to 12.	Children. Under 7.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Flour	24	20	16	8
Other Items—				
Dal	4	4	3	1
Salt	1-2	1-2	3-4	1-2
Ghee	1	1	3-4	1-4
Condiments and Vegetables	1	1	3-4	1-4

109. The term "minimum wages" means the amount of money which, at current rates, will be sufficient to purchase a minimum ration.

110. By the term "gratis-equivalents" is meant the amount of grain of which the value is equivalent to the total value of the various items of the rations; and the grain-equivalents of the rations as given in the next section, shall not be exceeded without reference to the Government of India.

111. The wages of the various classes of relief-workers, named in Section 70 above, are prescribed as follows:—

Adult Males.

		Pounds of grain.	Chhatanks.*
Maximum.	Class A.; the money value of	2 5-8	= 21
	" B.; " "	2 3-8	= 19
	" C.; " "	2	= 16
	" D.; " "	1 3-4	= 14
Minimum. All Classes;	" "	1 3-4	= 14

Adult Females.

		Pounds of grain.	Chhatanks.
Maximum.	Class A.; the money value of	2 3-8	= 19
	" B.; " "	2 1-4	= 17
	" C.; " "	1 7-8	= 15
	" D.; " "	1 5-8	= 13
Minimum. All Classes;	" "	1 5-8	= 13

* One chhatank is taken to be the eighth part of a pound.

112. Ordinarily, payment to relief-workers shall be made in cash; and the money wages to be thus paid shall be determined in accordance with Section 114 below; but in exceptional cases, such as when the items constituting the rations cannot be bought in the local market and the only grain procurable is that imported by Government, it will be advisable to issue the whole or part of the ration in kind.

113. The wages payable to the different classes of relief-workers shall be adjusted from time to time by the officer in charge of the work, with reference to the prices of the staple food-grain in the bazar to which the relief-workers resort, and in accordance with the scales laid down in the following section.

114. (*a*) The Government of India have fixed three-quarters of a pound of grain as the grain-equivalent of the "other items" of the minimum rations for adults.

(*b*) A table is given in Appendix V, showing the money value of the grain-equivalents of the wages prescribed in Section 111 above; and this table shall be followed, unless the cost of the "other items" of the minimum rations for adults, prescribed in section 105 above, differs materially from the cost of three-quarters of a pound of grain; in such cases the Collector may direct that the actual value of the rations shall be calculated to even pies, and that the wages shall be paid accordingly.

(*c*) The wages for Classes B and C shall bear to the wages so calculated for Classes A and D the same proportion as the grain-equivalents for Classes B and C bear to the grain-equivalents for Classes A and D.

113. The grain to be selected as the basis of calculation shall be jowari or bajri, according to the local practice of consumption; whenever both grains are equally staple food-grains, that grain shall be selected which is the cheaper at the time of payment.

116. The wages are intended to cover the cost of fuel; but, when it is difficult or impracticable for the relief-workers to obtain fuel, the Collector may sanction the issue of fuel gratis to them.

117. The wages are intended to cover the cost of grinding the grain into flour; but on large works it will generally be necessary to provide grindstones: cooking-pots of the cheapest description may also be issued. The Special Civil Officer, appointed under Section 90 above, will provide and issue these articles.

118. (*a*) On small works, the wages shall be regulated by the Collector, who will take into consideration the character of the work and the object for which it is intended.

(*b*) The wages to be given on small works shall in no case be less than the minimum wages prescribed in Section 109 above; but the Collector may, at his discretion, direct the maximum wages to be given: for example, on small works in connection with poor-houses, he would prescribe the minimum wages; on the other hand, in order to prevent the influx of relief-workers coming on large works in a reduced condition he would allow the maximum wages on small works which are started to employ the people till large works are ready for their reception.

CHAPTER VIII.

POOR-HOUSES.

119. (*a*) Poor-houses are enclosures for the reception, and the support by gratuitous supply of cooked food, of destitute persons who have no homes or who have abandoned their homes and become wanderers, and of persons who are unfit for employment on works.

(*b*) Poor-houses will receive all classes of applicants, who will then be either drafted to relief works, sent to hospital, conferred on their homes, or retained as ordinary inmates; these latter, who will comprise wanderers and professional beggars incapable of work or who refuse to work, shall be supported at the poor-house only for as far as an end that private charity can again be relied on.

(*c*) The poor-houses may also be used as rest-houses for those on their way to a relief work, who come with an order from a relief officer entitling them to food and shelter for the night.

120. There shall be at least one central poor-house in each taluka, which will generally be situated at the head-quarters town of the taluka; there shall be as many branch poor-houses as may be requisite; and there shall be poor-houses, whenever required, in connection with large works.

121. A hospital, in charge of medical officer, shall be attached to each branch poor-house; and, when necessary, to each branch poor-house.

122. The strength of the establishment of each poor-house (for the duties of the establishment, and for hints on the management, see Appendix VI) shall be decided by the Collector, in accordance with the following principles:—

(*a*) Each poor-house will be placed in charge of a Superintendent, who shall be immediately subordinate to the Special Relief Officer of the taluka.

(*b*) One Storekeeper shall be appointed to the poor-house; and one to the hospital, if necessay.

(*c*) One Peon shall be detailed for duty with the Superintendent; and one for duty with the Medical Officer.

(*d*) Two or more Gatekeepers, as may be necessary, shall be appointed, in order that one may be always on duty at the gate.

(*e*) A sufficient number of Warders shall be appointed, to allow half of them to be always on duty.

(*f*) To each mess of one hundred members, into which the inmates of poor-houses are to be divided, there shall be appointed a Karkun, who is not an inmate of the poor-house, and who is able to read and write the vernacular of the taluka.

(*g*) To every such mess there shall be appointed one male and female Cooks.

(*h*) Two Scavengers shall be appointed for every hundred inmates; for any fraction of one hundred more than twenty-five and less than fifty one additional Scavenger, and for any fraction over fifty two Scavengers will probably be required.

(*i*) Such a staff of Mahars or other menials as is found necessary, shall be attached to each poor-house.

123. (*a*) A small work, if possible, or at any rate work of some kind or other shall be provided in connection with every poor-house; the numbers on such works will be kept down as much as possible, by drafting to large or to other small works.

(*b*) The inmates shall also be employed on work of a light description connected with the poor-house, such as supplying water, sweeping enclosures, and repairing fences or huts.

(*c*) The principle to be acted upon is that poor-houses are not hospitals exclusively.

CHAPTER IX.

KITCHEN.

124. Wherever it is practicable, non-working children, i.e., children under seven years of age (see Section 71 above), and adult dependants shall be relieved by the distribution of cooked food.

125. On large works, the adult dependants shall be relieved at the poor-house connected with the works.

126. Non-working children shall be collected and put in charge of female nurses while the parents are employed on the work; and the shall be fed twice a day, receiving the ration laid down for non-working children in Section 109 above.

127. On large works kitchens shall be provided for cooking the rations of the children; the management of these kitchens shall be conducted under rules similar to those laid down for poorhouses in Chapter VIII and appendix VI.

128. (*a*) On large works the Specially Civil Officer appointed under Section 90 above shall supervise the whole of the arrangements; and, if the number of children be large, he may appoint a Superintendent, whose duties shall be the same as those prescribed by Appendix VI for Superintendents, of poor-houses.

(*b*) Similarly, storekeepers, peons, scavengers, sweepers, water-carriers, and cooks may be appointed as required; the female nurses mentioned in the next section shall act as warders.

129. The childre shall be divided into gangs of about thirty each; and each gange will be put nder the charge of a nurse selected from the female relief-workers on account of her special fitness for he work.

130. Shelter from the sun and rain during the daytime shall be provided; and these shelters should be at such a distance from the works that the children cannot interfere with the works: suitable latrines shall be provided near at hand.

131. The gangs of thirty each may be grouped into messes of about two hundred; and a Karkun shall be appointed to each mess: the duties of the karkuns shall be the same as at poor-houses.

132. Reduced children and nursing mothers with sickly infants, shall, as a rule, be transferred to a poor-house: when left on the works these special cases will be separated, and, in addition to their rations, shall receive every morning at the hospital, in the presence of the Medical Officer, such medical comforts as he may consider advisable: cleanliness shall be especially attended to; and clothing shall be supplied, when necessary.

133. (*a*) When there is any difficulty in the distribution of cooked food in kitchens to children and dependants, the Collector may sanction the payment of the cash value of the allowances for them (see Section 114 above) to their able-bodied adult relatives provided he is satisfied that it will be conducive efficiency of relief with minimum expenditure.

(*b*) In such case the officer in charge of the work shall, before granting any allowances to able-bodied relief-workers in respect of children or dependants, ascertain, beyond reasonable doubt, that such children or dependants are really dependant on the particular relief-worker to whom the allowance is given, and that the dependants are unable to walk.

134. (*a*) Whenever the system of cash payments to children and dependants has been sanctioned under the preceding section, the District Medical Officer shall specially inspect the children and dependants so relieved; and, if the health and strength of any of them appear to be deteriorating, he may direct that the children and dependants whom he selects shall be relieved by cooked food from kitchens instead of by cash payments.

(*b*) The District Medical Officer shall at once report to the Collector any order given under this section.

135. (*a*) All allowances given either to or on account of non-working children and dependants shall be shown in the accounts as "gratuitous relief."

(*b*) The number of dependants and non-working children for whom allowances are granted shall also be shown in the monthly reports.

136. Whenever the number of such children and dependants exceeds ten per cent. of the number of persons employed on a work special explanation shall be required from the officer in charge of the work; and it shall then be considered whether it will not be advisable to substitute a system of separate relief for children and dependants.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·5

FRIDAY.—NOVEMBER 20.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·9
10 a.m. ... ... 85·6
2 p.m. ... ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... ... 85·3

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair and Flesh Brushes. Sold by Chemists, Stores and Hairdressers. Write for Illustrated Pamphlet, post free, to Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush Co., 11, Mansion House-buildings, London, E.C.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ORNAMENTS in frosted silver suit the burnette, and particularly set off dark hair.

In some of the latest coiffures the hair is so loosely waved and held in a short of puff by a semi-circular comb that the effect is almost that of the old-fashioned "waterfall."

It is said that the three rings which the Queen prizes the most highly are: first, her wedding ring; then a small enamel ring, with a tiny diamond in the centre, which the Prince Consort gave her as an engagement ring.

The most correct engagement ring is said to be no longer a diamond solitare, but a ruby. The ruby is supposed to be of all stones the most lucky. Many of the oldest betrothal rings were set with rubies; these stones were the acknowledged love token of long ago.

Few persons, says Madame Nellie Melba realise how much is added to the beauty of the natural voice by proper cultivation. Yet art needs this as much as Nature provides, and though Nature's gift may fade with passing years the art may become only the more exquisite and remain a permanent possession.

Whenever events of very vital interest to the Queen have transpired, Her Majesty, with the help of a lady-in-waiting, makes cuttings from the principal English and foreign newspapers referring to those events, and has them pasted in a book kept for the purpose. Various are the albums which the Queen has by her, and refers to every now and again. The most amusing of these is a book of carricatures of eminent personages, of which Her Majesty has quite a large collection, and which entertain her vastly.—"Gentlewoman."

Every wife needs a good temper, a cheerful disposition, and a knowledge of how her husband should be treated. She needs a capability of looking on the bright side of life, and refusing to let her husband. She needs a sympathetic nature, in order that, should sorrow fall upon them, she may be able to give comfort to her husband. She needs to understand something of sick nursing; a wife with no notion of what to do in case of illness is but a useless thing. She needs considerable tact and patience. The one to enable her to know when to remain silent and *vice versa*, and the other to bear up with him when his temper is ruffled.

Ladies—gentlewomen born, that is—are getting more and more in demand as children's nurses, says "The Queen." At the Norland Institute—where one hundred ladies from ages ranging between seventeen and thirty, are trained in the year—the demand is so large that twice the number of students that could be taken would not meet it. The nurses wear a head

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1833

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

OF RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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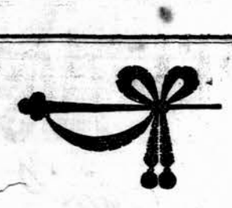
NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.



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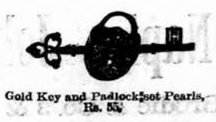

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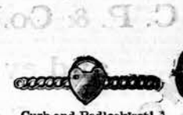

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malts only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY," I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with the Trade Mark.

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RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that *fac-simile* of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and R E D SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

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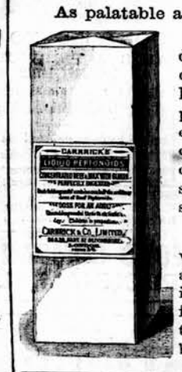
CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

As palatable as a Liqueur.



This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the Nauseous flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet is most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

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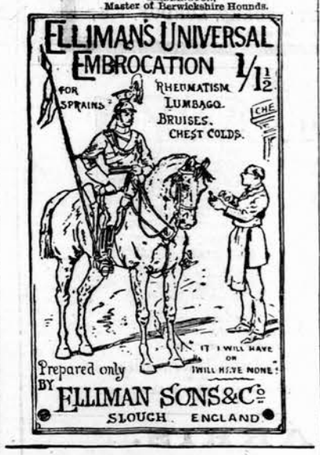
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCELCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Chalk stones entirely cure all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines only drive from joint to joint, or to the head, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the purest herbs only entering into their composition) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Wine Merchants here.

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WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather's Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.
A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles, &c.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with ... teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

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Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

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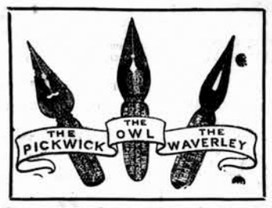

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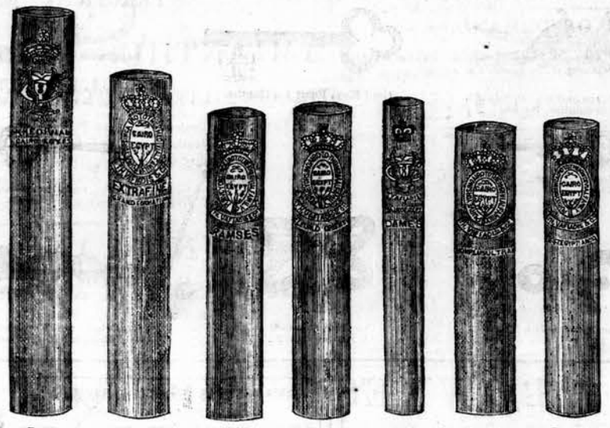

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 8317, and it its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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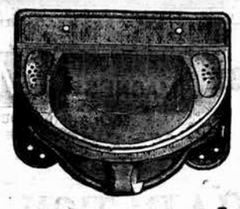

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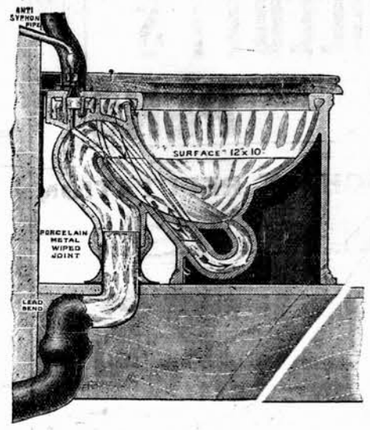

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